

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year, \$1.00

For Six Months, .60

For Three Months, .35

# Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1901.

NUMBER 42.

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## WORK OF LAWMAKERS

### THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS SOON TO BEGIN BUSINESS.

Nicaragua Canal Affairs Likely to Be Most Important—Reciprocity Has a Place—Trust Regulations and Tariffs Rank with First in Importance.

Washington correspondence:

CONGRESS will soon begin its session. The Senate is already organized, as it is a continuous body, and Mr. Frye of Maine, the President pro tempore, becomes the permanent presiding officer. There may be some difficulty in the election of Mr. Henderson of Iowa as Speaker, but it is not likely to be a serious one. The House will undoubtedly organize without difficulty by the election of Mr. Henderson of Iowa as Speaker.

The two houses will be ready for work on the opening day of the session, but there will be little actual work done except in the way of preparation before the holidays. A large proportion of the leading members of both houses have found it convenient to visit Washington since the death of President McKinley and have held conferences with President Roosevelt.

As a result of all these conferences a fairly accurate idea has been gained as to the general outlook for legislation at this session of Congress. There is a strong sentiment among both Representatives and Senators that the inauguration of work on the Nicaragua canal is to be the principal outcome of the legislation of the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress, and unless there is some unexpected ship in the negotiations, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, providing the building of the canal, will be ratified by the Senate early in the session.

With that must come before long the ratification of treaties between the United States and the two isthmian countries of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. It is believed that all these treaties can be disposed of with little difficulty in the Senate. It is believed the construction of the canal will be turned over to the engineer officers of the army, but that there will necessarily be a commission representing the government and the two houses will probably be a permanent one. In any event, it is believed the Nicaragua canal will be the foundation stone of the actual work of the coming session.

Trusts, Tariffs and Reciprocity. There are three topics of legislation which it is asserted by the old heads of Congress, will be given careful attention, but in all probability will not be advanced to the stage of actual construction. These subjects are the control of the trusts, the revision of the tariff, and the creation of general reciprocity. The southeast is favored by the tariff, and the revision of the tariff, and the creation of general reciprocity. The southeast is favored by the tariff, and the revision of the tariff, and the creation of general reciprocity.

SENATOR FRYE, of Congress, on the trusts is just about as diverse as it is among the people at large. The members differ honestly as to the extent of the evil, as well as about the remedy to be adopted. There are grave constitutional questions involved concerning the rights of the States and the United States, and the sentiment of the members who have appeared here thus far that the present session of Congress will take some steps of an important character on the trust question, and particularly so because an unusually strong expression on this subject is certain to come from President Roosevelt.

Some of the same situation is involved regarding reciprocity. The general principle of reciprocity is favored, as every one knows, by the President and by most of the leaders in Congress. There is serious difference of opinion, however, as to the application of this principle. The treaties already negotiated are likely to be ratified in the Senate and then passed by the House, as is required by law. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the creation of a maximum and a minimum tariff as the best means of securing concessions from other countries. In a word, Congress seems to insist that any reciprocity involving the changing of tariff rates must always be legislative, and not executive.

The revision of the tariff is admitted to be somewhat distant. This tariff revision is intimately associated with the trust question and, of course, with reciprocity. For this reason the sentiment in Congress seems to favor the creation of joint committees, made up of members of both houses, to take into consideration each one of these three great topics of the trusts, the tariff, and reciprocity, and see how far Congress can go, constitutionally, and when that is decided, just how far it is wise to go in dealing with all these subjects.

Financial Work. There is considerable sentiment in favor of some financial legislation, but it will be of the most moderate character. From talks with members it can be ascertained that nine out of ten of them are opposed to the retirement of greenbacks, at least until something better can be provided to take their places than unsecured bank notes. There are a few members who are in favor of these bank notes, but they believe this form of currency should supplement that already in existence rather than take its place. The average member of Congress cannot be made to see how the unsecured note of a private bank can possibly be as good as the unsecured note of the government of the United States.

It can be asserted with more than the usual probability that the greenbacks will not be distributed at this session of Congress, and, in fact, that no serious consideration will be granted to the proposition for its retirement.

There may probably be a little tinkering with the existing currency law to make it more symmetrical, possibly requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange silver and gold and also possibly permitting him to deposit customs receipts as well as internal revenue in

## the national banks to relieve financial stringency.

### The Ship Subsidy Bill.

Opinions differ a little in regard to the ship subsidy bill, but the opposition to that measure is far more pronounced in both houses than it was at the last session of Congress. There is a strong current plainly apparent setting in the direction of a subsidy for freight steamers and a total or nearly complete elimination of the money to be paid to the big passenger liners. The general sentiment among Representatives and Senators is that the subsidy, if any, should consist of money paid, not for the tonnage of a ship but for the actual freight carried to and from the United States, leaving the question of speed entirely out of consideration.

The Representatives of the agricultural districts particularly insist that no money shall be paid out except to increase the actual commerce of the United States. They would consent to liberal payments for carrying the mail, wherein speed would be a consideration, but they insist that the ships which carry freight are necessarily slow-going, and that a speed subsidy is inevitably a mere bonus to passenger ships.

In the way of general legislation considerable work is likely to be done because this is the long session. A river and harbor bill is said to be inevitable. President Roosevelt has practically decided, it is believed, to incorporate in his message a specific recommendation for federal control of irrigation of arid lands.

General Legislation. The Representatives of the agricultural districts particularly insist that no money shall be paid out except to increase the actual commerce of the United States. They would consent to liberal payments for carrying the mail, wherein speed would be a consideration, but they insist that the ships which carry freight are necessarily slow-going, and that a speed subsidy is inevitably a mere bonus to passenger ships.

In the far West. With this to back them, the friends of irrigation will get in at once on the usual river and harbor bill. The irrigation men, it will be remembered, led by Senator Carter of Montana, successfully held up the last river and harbor bill. Now they expect to be taken into the combine, and the irrigation pool, plus the usual river and harbor pool, will present an irresistible force, and the result is almost certain to be extraordinary appropriations for both kinds of alleged internal improvements.

The friends of the public buildings expenditure feel that with the existing surplus on hand, no matter how taxation may be reduced in the future, Congress will be certain to be liberal in the way of appropriations.

THE PHILIPPINE CABLE.

### Laying the Most Stupendous of Modern Undertakings.

The most stupendous undertaking of modern times, the laying of the new Pacific cable, will be undertaken before the close of the present year, and within nine months this country will be in telegraphic communication with Honolulu and a year later with Manila. It will approach a gloriou achievement, for it will be the connecting link between the existing lines that will place all parts of the world in communication with each other. And a pretty long link it will be, for the distance to be traversed by the cable will be 6,912 miles. The completion of this line will bring the aggregate telegraphic system of the world up to a total of 164,381 miles, all of which, with the exception of 16,171 owned by various governments, will be under the control of private corporations.

The promoters of this gigantic undertaking are John W. Mackey and his associates, Edward C. Platt, Albert Beck, George C. Ward, Albert B. Chandler and William C. Cook. These capitalists will ask of Congress authority to construct the line. It has not yet been definitely determined whether or not a subsidy will be asked; it is probable that only the cooperation of the government will be requested, together with the detail of a naval officer to assist in the laying of the cable. Rear Admiral Bradford of the bureau of equipment, who has given the enterprise much study, will probably be the man selected for this duty, and it could not devolve upon a more competent man. Admiral Bradford estimates that the total cost of the work will amount to \$10,000,000.

In return for the concessions the government will be requested to grant the company, compensation will be given in the form of reduced rates on messages and absolute control of the cable if it is deemed advisable in case of war.

OBERLIN M. CARTER.

### Remarkable Struggle of an Army Engineer to Rescue His Good Name.

Oberlin M. Carter, who has been brought from his prison cell at Fort Leavenworth to testify in the United States Circuit Court in Chicago in the case of the Chicago Great Western Railway, three hours later, crashed into the rear end of the No. 10 milk train near St. Charles, Ill., killed one passenger, badly injured six others, and destroyed the last car of the local. The rear coach of the wrecked train was literally tossed into the air by the oncoming flyer. It fell in a tangled mass upon the top of the engine of the fast train and at once took fire.

The switch at the west end of the siding should have been thrown to let the flyer go past. But the rushing engine was crashing into the rear of the slowly moving milk train almost before the fast train's fireman and engineer saw what had happened. They leaped simultaneously into the ditch and when they regained their feet, the engine was piled with a tangle of twisted steel and splintered wood, flames were bursting from the wreckage, and the few passengers of the wrecked local, injured and terrified, lying unconscious or suffering by the roadside.

It was the last of a series of accidents which have been occurring on the Chicago Great Western Railway, three hours later, crashed into the rear end of the No. 10 milk train near St. Charles, Ill., killed one passenger, badly injured six others, and destroyed the last car of the local. The rear coach of the wrecked train was literally tossed into the air by the oncoming flyer. It fell in a tangled mass upon the top of the engine of the fast train and at once took fire.

## NEW TREATY SIGNED.

### NICARAGUA PACT APPROVED BY HAY AND PAUNCEFOTE.

Isthmian Waterway Will Be Built and Controlled by Uncle Sam—No Blockade or Attack in Time of War—Text of Agreement in Part.

The new Hay-Pauncefote treaty was signed Monday at Washington by Secretary Hay and the British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote. The British ambassador, for Great Britain.

A copy of the new Nicaragua canal treaty was shown to a correspondent in London by a high official of the foreign office. Some of its provisions are as follows:

"It is agreed that the canal may be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, either directly at its own cost or by gift or loan of money to individuals or corporations, or through subscription to or operation of stock shares, and that, subject to the provisions of the present convention, the said government shall have and enjoy the rights and the exclusive right of providing for the regulation and management of the canal."

Other clauses are:

"1. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, otherwise than as may be justified by the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents."

"2. The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, observing these rules on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, otherwise than as may be justified by the necessities of the service. Prizes shall be in all respects subject to the same rules as vessels of war of the belligerents."

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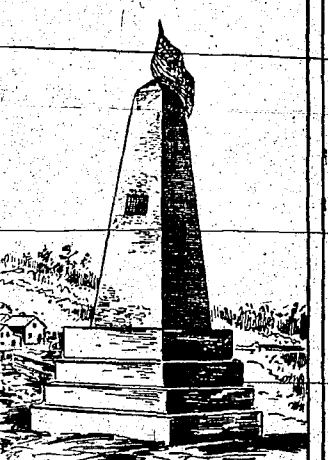
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## FIRST MONUMENT TO MCKINLEY.

### Shaft Unveiled by Citizens of Tower and Soudan, Minnesota.

Accompanying is a picture of the monument to McKinley recently unveiled at Tower, Minn., the first memorial to the late President. The shaft, which is of iron, resting upon a base of iron ore and a foundation of concrete, was erected by the citizens of Tower and Soudan, Minn. There is a brass plate on each side of



MCKINLEY MONUMENT AT TOWER, MINN.

The four sides, bearing the following inscriptions: "William McKinley. Born Jan. 29, 1843. Elected President in 1896. Re-elected President in 1900. Assassinated Sept. 6, 1901. Died Sept. 14, 1901."

The sturdy miners of Soudan and their children.

"The hardy lumbermen of Tower."

"The citizens of Tower and their children."

KILL IN A MINERS' RIOT.

Strikers and Nonunionists Engage in a Fierce Fight.

In a pitched battle between strikers and non-union miners at the Providence Coal Company's mines near Madisonville, Ky., two men were killed and four wounded. The attack, which was made by the strikers, armed with rifles, lasted two hours, and over 2,000 shots were exchanged. The adjutant general of the State ordered two companies of militia to the scene.

The trouble began at 6 o'clock Sunday morning, when seventy-five armed men appeared on a hill about 400 yards from the slope mine of the Providence Coal Company and began firing on the tipple. At the first fire the guards were aroused and all prepared to resist the attack. They were soon joined by many of the non-union miners. The attacking party continued to fire on the tipple and the defenders were forced to seek shelter elsewhere. The bullets were falling all around them. Many of the guards sought refuge in the houses of the non-union miners. Others hid behind coal cars and roof cars and again began to fire at the men on the hill.

Finding that their fire had little effect on the union miners, the guards and non-union miners began to advance. The attacking party poured another heavy fire into them and they were again forced to seek shelter, this time behind a pile of coal sacks, where they kept up the fire on the strikers.

Soon re-enforcements came and the guards and non-union miners concentrated their fire on the men in the ditch, causing them to scatter. Two held their ground and volley after volley was sent in their direction. For a few minutes the fire was returned, but presently one man was heard to scream. His rifle dropped to the ground and he fell with a bullet in his head. His companion fired a dozen or more shots and then he, too, fell, wounded. A few minutes after the leader of the firing ceased and the assault ended.

TO FIGHT RAILROAD COMBINE.

Gov. Van Sant Favors Calling Special Session of the Legislature.

Gov. Van Sant of Minnesota has declared war on the new \$400,000,000 railroad combine. Sentiment against the latest railroad trust is growing throughout the Northwest. A St. Paul dispatch says, and Gov. Van Sant is in favor of calling a special session of the Minnesota Legislature to deal with the subject.

A spontaneous demand has sprung up in Minnesota for the convening of the Legislature for the purpose of enacting legislation that will prevent any change in the management or direction of the roads in the combine. In North Dakota a similar feeling prevails, and Gov. Van Sant has the subject of a special session under consideration.

The plan of the Northern Securities Company to combine the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific under one management has been defeated by holders of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific.

The plan proposes to retire 750,000 shares of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific at par, and the stockholders announce that they will bring action to prevent it.

They say it is not within the province of the directorate to take such a step, that the company alone can retire the preferred stock and that in this instance the directors neither ask for nor receive such authority from the company.

Sparks From the Wires.

Waverly, N. Y., girls have formed an anti-matrimonial club.

Nansen wants to do some more exploring in northern waters.

## SCORES DIE IN MINE.

### A HUNDRED BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

Entrapped in Mine at Telluride, Colo., Two Hundred Workmen Battle Against Flame and Smoke—Many Escape by Old Exit—Damage, \$50,000.

One hundred miners are believed to have lost their lives as the result of a fire in the Bellie tunnel, at the works of the Smuggler-Union Mining Company, just outside Telluride, Colo. Many bodies have been taken from the tunnel, and scores of the 200 miners who were underground at the time of the disaster are unaccounted for.

The fire, which is believed to have been accidental, started about 7 o'clock from a defective fuse in the buildings at the mouth of the tunnel. At this point is the upper terminal of the tramway to the company's new mill at Pandora, and it was in the bunk house attached to the fire started. From this it spread to the terminal station, which, with its ore bins, machinery and supplies, is a mass of ruins.

The flames quickly communicated with the other buildings. The dense smoke from the burning converter house which was saturated with oil began pouring into the tunnel, which with the shafts of the mine acted as a chimney.

The day shift had just gone on duty before they would be warned of their danger. The levels, and the slopes were filled with fire. As soon as the men became aware of their danger efforts were made to reach the surface through various exits, and about half of those in the mine escaped.

The Smuggler-Union is one of the oldest mines in the district, and has several abandoned openings, some of which were abandoned in 1896. The mine was abandoned through the old Union workings, and through the old Sheridan tunnel. A rescuing party cut a connection through from the Commission workings adjoining and took out part of the men.

After the fire in the buildings was under control the dense smoke continued to pour into the tunnel, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that it occurred to the management to shut off the draft by blasting rock into the tunnel. It is believed by mining men that had this been done as soon as the fire started all loss of life might have been avoided. The property loss is about \$50,000, fully covered by insurance.

SEVEN KILLED IN WRECK.

Seventeen Injured in Collision of Limited Train on the Santa Fe.

Two Santa Fe flyers, one the limited from Chicago for the Pacific coast, and two composite cars, came into collision with fatal results near Francisco, Ariz. Seven trainmen were killed; three passengers and fourteen trainmen, ten of them from Chicago, were injured.

That there was great loss of life among the passengers is due to the fact that the three engines, two dining cars and two composite cars, came into collision with fatal results near Francisco, Ariz. Seven trainmen were killed; three passengers and fourteen trainmen, ten of them from Chicago, were injured.

The collision is said to have been due to a disregard of orders on the part of the crew of the west-bound flyer, which was running two hours late and trying to make up time. The east-bound train failed to reach the siding, and as the west-bound train did not wait for it the two came together without warning.

The boiler of the west-bound train exploded immediately, scalding to death those of the engine crew who had not been killed outright. The bodies of Fireman Case and Armistead and Walter Sam Brown are missing, and it is believed they were cremated.

A scene of awful confusion followed the collision. The massive engines piled up in a mass of broken and twisted steel, while the scalding steam hung in a dense, suffocating cloud over the debris, from which the cries of the injured and dying engine men could be heard. The heavy Pullman and composite cars jammed the dining and baggage cars upon the heated pile of debris, carrying death to the dining car crews and setting the cuts afire.

KILL BIG RAILWAY COMBINE.

Holders of Preferred Northern Pacific Stock Defeat Combination.

The plan of the Northern Securities Company to combine the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific under one management has been defeated by holders of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific.

The plan proposes to retire 750,000 shares of preferred stock of the Northern Pacific at par, and the stockholders announce that they will bring action to prevent it.

They say it is not within the province of the directorate to take such a step, that the company alone can retire the preferred stock and that in this instance the directors neither ask for nor receive such authority from the company.

Sparks From the Wires.

Waverly, N. Y., girls have formed an anti-matrimonial club.

Nansen wants to do some more exploring in northern waters.

Hawick, Scotland, gets \$50,000 of Carnegie's cash for a library.

Jacksonville, Fla., negroes are indignant over the law separating races on street cars.

John Childress, miner, Providence, Ky., was shot in the hip by strikers while returning from work.

General Patterson, Calcutta, reports that the American locomotives used in India are superior to those made in England.

Fred Stanley, Washington, N. J., accidentally shot and killed his sister, Frances. She was to have been married Christmas.

It is now said that the salary of President Schwab of the steel trust is \$300,000 a year, but that his "extras" run it up to \$500,000.

## HAY DEFINES POLICY.

### Addresses a New York Banquet on "Our Diplomacy."

Secretary of State John Hay was the principal speaker at the 133rd banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night. He spoke to a company of prominent men, including Ambassador Choate, Gov. Odell and Mayor-elect Seth Low, his theme being "Our Diplomacy."

Secretary Hay filled the place of the late President McKinley, who several months before his death promised to make an address at the Washington Chamber of Commerce on an eloquent tribute to his dead chief.

Coming to the theme of his speech, Mr. Hay said:

"There was a time when diplomacy was a science of intrigue and falsehood, of traps and mines and countermines. It may be another instance of that credit with which I have often been charged by European critics when I say that I really believe the world has moved onward in diplomacy as in many other matters."

"In my experience of diplomatic life, which now covers more years than I like to look back upon, and in the far greater record of American diplomacy, which I have read and studied, I can say without hesitation that we have generally told squarely what we wanted, announced early in negotiation what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms. During the time which I have been prominently concerned in our foreign relations I can also say that we have been met by the representatives of other powers in the same spirit of frankness and sincerity."

Secretary Hay referred hopefully to the outlook for American trade in the Orient. He continued:

"We consider our interests in the Pacific ocean as great now as those of any other power and destined to indefinite development. We have opened our doors to the people of Hawaii; we have accepted the responsibility of the Philippines which Providence imposed upon us; we have put an end to embarrassing conditions in which we were involved in Samoa, and while abandoning none of our commercial rights in the entire group we have established one flag and our authority in Tutuila, which gives us the most harbor in the south seas."

"Next in order will come a Pacific cable and an isthmian canal for the use of all well-disposed peoples, but under exclusive American ownership and American control; of both of which great enterprises President McKinley and President Roosevelt have been the energetic and consistent champions."

"We frankly confess we seek the friendship of all the powers; we want to trade with all peoples; we are conscious of resources that will make our commerce a source of advantage to them and also profit to ourselves. But no wantonness of strength will ever induce us to drive a hard bargain with another nation because it is weak, nor will any fear of imbecile criticism tempt us to insult or defy a great power because it is strong or even because it is friendly."

Other speakers were Gov. Odell, Mayor-elect Low, Ambassador Choate, Senator McLaughlin of South Carolina and Governor-elect Cummings of Iowa.

BONINE TRIAL BEGINS.

Sensational Murder Case Is Opened in Washington.

The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine, indicted for the murder of the young census clerk, James Seymour Ayres, Jr., in the latter's room at the Kilmore Hotel in Washington last May, began Tuesday. After the preliminaries of calling the names of witnesses and of jurors were disposed of, Mrs. Bonine was asked to stand and plead to the indictment. She listened calmly to the reading of the document,



## The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

### CORPSE AS A WITNESS

#### MUTILATED BODY MAY DECIDE LITIGATION.

Widow in Detroit Claims to Be Heir, with Her Children, to Rich Iron Lands in Minnesota—A Guilty Son Captain Drowns Himself.

A badly mutilated body lies carefully guarded in a vault at Mount Elliot cemetery, Detroit, Mich., and the identification of this remains is a point of contention in a large litigation now pending. The fight is between Mrs. Catherine Mueller, a German woman of Detroit, and Rev. P. R. Kosmeri, a Polish priest of Duluth, and the subject of the litigation is the estate of Johann Mueller, who died in Superior, Wis., in December, 1898. Mrs. Mueller claims to be the widow and with her six children heir to an estate valued at \$1,000,000. Mueller owned 100 acres of what was considered to be worthless land in St. Louis County, Minnesota, which now turns out to be the richest iron ore land in the State. Mueller became involved in money difficulties and the land was mortgaged, finally falling into the hands of Father Kosmeri. Mrs. Mueller has set about establishing her claim. She was given possession of the body, but when the remains were examined they were found mutilated. An arm was cut off and missing and a leg was gone. The face was also cut to pieces. The mutilation evidently had for its object the prevention of identification.

#### REMOVER PROMPTS A SUICIDE.

Captain Plunges Into Sea Because He Had Killed His Steward.

Captain Morris of the British bark Biran Wood committed suicide at Mobile, Ala., in a fit of remorse over the killing of a man. When the boat anchored at Mobile quarantine station Mate Poe, in charge, reported that on Nov. 18, Captain Morris killed the steward. The body was buried at sea. The captain was taken to a hospital, where he was found dead. When informed that Sand Island light was sighted he gave the mate the course, then picked up a sea lead, jumped overboard and was drowned.

#### Boys San Juan Battleground.

During his recent visit to Santiago, Cuba, Gen. Wood bought for the government the principal portion of the San Juan battleground, including San Juan hill, the site of the blockade and bloody battle. The tract comprises 200 acres and cost \$15,000. It will be considered a United States reservation, on which the government intends to lay out a beautiful park.

#### Railroad Advances Wages.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, without notice, has advanced the wages of all the shoveler in Louisville who formerly drew \$17.50 a day or over. This includes carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, machinists and car builders generally, and about 1,000 men will be benefited. The advance amounts to 10 per cent.

#### Pan-American Building Sold.

The Pan-American Exposition building at Buffalo has been sold to the Chicago House Wrecking Company for \$60,000. The buildings are to be removed and the grounds restored to their former condition by the company. The steel in the electrical tower alone is valued at \$25,000.

#### Severe Gale on Coast.

Severe northeast gale swept the coast for many miles about New York, imperiling many lives and causing much damage to shipping and property along the shore. Thirty-one fishermen were rescued at Long Branch after thrilling experience.

#### Dies at the Age of 123 Years.

Abraham Ephraim Elmer, believed to have been the oldest man in the United States, died at his home in Utica, N. Y. His relatives say he was nearly 123 years old. Mr. Elmer was born in the town of Warren, N. Y., on Jan. 26, 1782.

#### Eight Men Officially Die.

The dead bodies of the lost party of eight well-known mining men who entered West mine of the Pechoncha Coaleries Company at Pochoncha, W. Va., have been recovered.

#### Test of Submarine Boat.

New submarine boat Fulton remained under water fifteen hours. Men who spent the night at the bottom of Peconic Bay enjoyed the experience. Test is considered highly satisfactory.

#### Chicago Train Is Wrecked.

The Buffalo and Chicago limited train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and a local train collided at Morris Plains, N. J. Five persons were injured.

#### Strikers' Camp Broken Up.

Kentucky troops broke up the camp of striking miners near Nortonville. Twenty-one strikers were taken prisoners and the camp abolished.

#### Lost with Two Hundred Passengers.

The local steamer Albatross, with 200 passengers, including some discharged American soldiers from Olongapo, Subig Bay, to Manila, is believed to have been lost.

#### Stork Visits Vanderbilt.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, head of the family of millionaires, has a son and heir.

#### Pat \$25,000,000 in Cars.

The expenditures to be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1902 for rolling stock will aggregate \$25,000,000, a sum unprecedented in railroad history. Of this amount about \$19,000,000 will be expended for cars and the other \$6,000,000 for locomotives.

#### Acted in Self Defense.

Mrs. Anne Allen, indicted for the murder of her husband, James Allen, was acquitted at Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. Allen admitted she shot her husband, but claimed she acted in self-defense.

#### Boy Has Tickling Brain.

In a Syracuse, N. Y., police court the other day a boy was on trial who had a brain which tickled like a watch. He is Alex Jenni and is 15 years old. By placing the ear close to the head a tickling can be heard. His intellect is not impaired by this strange phenomenon.

#### Family of Three Found Murdered.

The dead bodies of A. P. Wilcox, wife and 3-year-old son were found in their home at Downey, Cal. All the bodies were horribly mutilated, and the condition of the premises indicated that the murderer or murderers had met with a fierce resistance.

### POSTMASTERS THE VICTIMS.

#### Green Goods Game With Stamps

Worked on Many of Them. According to reports current the best men in the United States secret service and the clearest inspectors in the Post-office Department are trying to ascertain the details of a new green goods scheme, worked until very recently from Manhattan, and at present operated from Jersey City and Chicago. The victims are second, third and fourth-class postmasters, who do not dare complain to the authorities. It is said that since July 1 more than a thousand postmasters have been swindled out of sums ranging from \$250 to \$1,000. The principle of the swindle is the same as that of the old-fashioned green goods game, but only postmasters are invited, and they are urged to purchase instead of money postage stamps from "the undestroyed plates of the government"—plates and stamps which, of course, are not in existence. The postmasters are lured to New York City by sample stamps sent by mail. These sample stamps are genuine stamps and not counterfeit. When the victim reaches the city all the old-fashioned tricks of substitution are practiced.

#### WOMEN MEET AND FIGHT DUEL.

##### Miss De Reamer and Mrs. Higgins Settle Question by Encounter.

A quarrel growing out of jealousy, which probably ended in a duel, is the explanation offered of a mysterious shooting between the wives of two of the best known farmers in Lansing township, early on a recent morning at a lonely spot on Cayuga Lake, N. Y. Mrs. Chas. De Reamer was found bleeding from a wound in her hand and Mrs. Arthur Higgins was standing near by with a pistol. Both women refused to say anything about the affair. A second pistol lay on the sand. Mrs. Arthur Higgins is 25 years old and pretty. She lives with her husband near the Ludlowville station, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. De Reamer live at the South Lansing home. Mrs. De Reamer drove to the Higgins home and the two women drove away as if by appointment. Twenty minutes later the shot was heard. Constable Van Aukon found the two women glaring at each other and both unconscious. The constable took both women home to their husbands.

#### QUEER ERROR CLOSES A BANK.

##### Suit Against Defunct Institution on Similar Name Causes Run.

The Metropolitan Bank of Tacoma, Wash., failed to open for business the other day, after withdrawing a run of two days, caused by a misapprehension concerning a suit filed asking a receiver for the Metropolitan Savings Bank, which went into liquidation in 1893. The similarity of name caused many depositors to suspect that the case involved the Metropolitan Bank. The institution has capital of \$50,000, and assets of nearly half a million. The liquidation of the Metropolitan Savings Bank was caused by the withdrawal by George Vanderbilt of his firm's investments in that city. He was largely interested in the bank.

#### STRIKE VICTIM GETS DAMAGES.

##### Man Injured During Duluth Street Car Trouble, Awarded \$13,833.

F. J. Ewings, an employee of the Duluth, Mesaba and Northern road, has been given a verdict of \$13,833 against the Duluth Street Car Company in a suit against the company for \$25,000 damages. Three years ago, during the street railway strike here, Ewings was a passenger in one of the company's cars. A stone was thrown at the car, crashed through a window and struck Ewings in the head. The case has been tried a number of times, the jury in the third trial a year ago returning a verdict of \$4,400. This was appealed.

#### CLAIMS CAPITOL AND SITE.

##### St. Paul Man May Get Old State House and Valuable Land.

Quiet preparations are being made by the heirs of Charles Bazille, a pioneer of St. Paul, Minn., to take possession of the old capitol building and site as soon as the State offices are moved to the new structure. The action is based on the ground that Mr. Bazille in presenting the capitol square to the State stipulated that the site of the capitol should be reserved for his heirs. It is asserted that the conditions are a matter of record. The property is in the business section, covers a block and is very valuable.

#### Ohio Vote Counted.

The official tabulation of the vote cast at the late election in Ohio has been completed. The total vote was 840,147, of which Nash, Rep., received 430,002; Kilbourne, Dem., 308,525; Thompson, Soc., 7,350; Jurgens, Soc. Lab., 2,994; Richardson Union Reform, 2,718; Penney, Pro., 9,878; Nash's plurality 127,467.

#### Tig Bank Robbery in Liverpool.

A sensation was caused on the Liverpool Stock Exchange by the Bank of Liverpool announcing that through a defaulting bookkeeper it would probably lose £170,000. The bank's shares fell a pound in consequence.

#### Considine Is Acquitted.

John W. Considine left the King County court-house at Seattle, Wash., shortly before 6 o'clock the other afternoon a free man. According to the verdict of the jury he is a guileless of the number of ex-Chief of Police William Meredith.

#### Finds Death by Leap Into Furnace.

An unknown man threw himself headlong into one of the furnaces at Schoenbeck's, a Pittsburgh, Pa., foundry. His entire body was roasted beyond identification, his left foot being the only part not disfigured.

#### Strikes at Divorce Habit.

In a session of the Methodist Episcopal conference of Virginia a memorial providing against admission to the church of those divorced or any but scriptural grounds was unanimously approved.

#### Four Killed, Seven Injured.

Four trainmen were killed and seven injured in a head-end collision between two Louisville and Nashville freight trains at Hughes' Sliding, seven miles from Birmingham, Ala.

#### Murder Suspect Arrested.

Wilbur S. Sherwell, a policeman at Evansville, Ind., has been arrested on the charge of murdering Lena Renner, the girl found choked to death by the roadside.

#### T. Henry Martin Dead.

T. Henry Martin, publisher and editor of the Philadelphia Daily News, died of hydrostatic pneumonia, following a surgical operation. He was 38 years old.

#### Big Fire at Chattanooga, N. C.

At Charlotte, N. C., a fire destroyed property valued at \$100,000. Among the establishments burned out were the Piedmont Cotton Company, Aglesby Brothers, dry goods, and Bryan & Co., grocers.

#### Slain in Labor War.

Andrew Burkhauser, a non-union machinist in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Company in Chicago, shot and killed

### ed George Trapp, supposed to be a member

of the union which has been on a strike for months. The shot was fired by Burkhauser, according to the evidence gathered by the police, in order to protect himself from an assault at the hands of Trapp and a companion.

### BRITON CONFESSES MANY CRIMES

#### Admits Forgery and Embezzlement in Many Parts of Country.

John Verrall, an Englishman, walked into the police station in Indianapolis, and, after admitting twenty or more forgeries committed in various parts of the country, said he wanted to give himself up. The forgeries, Verrall said, were made in the following cities, under the aliases given: H. V. West, forgery, at Cincinnati; Vincent Neville, embezzlement at Evansville; Vincent St. John Verrall, embezzlement, New York; V. R. Lord, embezzlement and forgery, Philadelphia; J. H. Verrall, embezzlement, Boston; Vincent West, embezzlement, Boston; Dr. West, embezzlement and forgery, Peoria, Ill.; Vincent West, embezzlement, Chicago; V. T. Berkeley, embezzlement, Boston; L. V. Latham, embezzlement, Halifax, N. S.; K. D. West, embezzlement, Toronto, Canada; W. K. West, embezzlement, Hamilton, Canada; H. Vincent West, forgery, Dayton, Ohio. Verrall says he lost his wife two years ago, and since that time he has gone bad, gambled and "gone to the devil generally," as he puts it. The forgeries have for the most part been in small amounts. "Call me a blackguard," said Verrall. "I have lost all claim to respect. I am related to the old English families of Neville, and that is why I sometimes assumed that name."

#### TRACHER STABBED IN THE BACK.

##### F. R. Puntle of Cawood, Mo., School Teacher, Killed in Fight.

Luther Montgomery, a teacher in the school at Cawood, Mo., was stabbed in the back by four of his pupils. Just before the recess hour, and while his back was turned, four young men, Miley, Craig and two named Bedford, none of whom are over 18 years of age, slipped up behind Montgomery and drove him a blow with a knife in the back of the head. He was then set upon and dragged to the floor, where he received three other wounds, one in the neck, one in the shoulder and another in the back. Montgomery comes of a wealthy and influential family living near Bolckow. The boys are all of good families and had previous good reputations. Montgomery will probably die. The boys were lodged in jail.

#### MILE RUN IN FORTY SECONDS.

##### Biggest Passenger Engine in World Makes Speed Record on Long Trip.

With the mammoth new No. 309, the largest passenger engine in the world, the Southwestern limited on the Big Four, made a record-breaking trip between Indianapolis and St. Louis, Pa. out of the union station at Indianapolis, the limited, with eight heavily laden coaches, was forty-four minutes late. The run to Greenfield, Ind., was made in thirty-two minutes. At several favorable stretches a mile in forty seconds was reached off. The distance between Indianapolis and St. Louis, 138 miles, was made in two hours and forty-five minutes. In the run to St. Louis, 134 miles, the remaining eighteen minutes was made up.

#### SAFEBLOWER IS FOUND DEAD.

##### Believed to Have Been Shot by Pale to Avoid Exposure.

Safe blowers damaged the Missouri Pacific depot at Hutchinson, Kan., the explosion of dynamite ending the walls and failed to get any booty, the money left in the safe being found under the debris. One of the robbers was found dead with a bullet hole through his heart. It is believed he was stunned by the explosion and that his pals killed him to prevent his telling any tales. An identification and hearing in the case of Charles M. Kinney was held on the body. The card is a guarantee from the International Registry Company for expenses of caring for Kinney in case of sickness or accident.

#### Liberal Troops Capture Color.

The liberals made an unexpected attack on the Liberal, Colombia. The government was not prepared and there was little resistance. After some fighting in front of the Cuartel and in certain streets for an hour and a half the liberals gained possession of all the public offices and the town of Colon.

#### Pioneers Mill in Ashes.

Fire caused by spontaneous combustion destroyed Great West's flour mill at Lake Crystal, Minn. The loss on the building is \$80,000, on grain and flour, \$15,000, with a total insurance of \$24,000. The electric light plant, water works and telephone system also burned, increasing the total loss to over \$100,000.

#### Thirty Thousand Dollar Fire Loss.

Fire which broke out in the three-story brick building of Anghe Brothers in Frankfurt, Ind., spread rapidly, entailing a loss of \$30,000. Among the victims are Harry Perry, saloon; Bert Willis saloon; James Conner, grocery; and William Hamilton, grocery, and the Central Union Telephone station.

#### Gave Out Infected Serum.

The St. Louis health department is held responsible for negligence in the preparation of antitoxin serum causing the deaths of seven children. The serum was administered to the children to break up diphtheria, but resulted in tetanus, or lockjaw.

#### Mother and Child Perish.

Mrs. Mary Manning and 4-year-old daughter Edith were burned to death at Xenia, Ill. The child caught her clothing afire from the stove and the mother, in trying to save her, was fatally burned.

#### Monroe Doctrine and Golden Rule.

Secretary Hay, addressing the New York Chamber of Commerce, said the United States stands upon the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule.

#### Won't Disfranchise Negro.

The Hardwick bill, providing for the disfranchisement of the negro, was killed in the Georgia House of Representatives by a vote of 113 to 17.

#### Servian Monarch Shot.

Queen Draga of Servia, a report to Vienna says, has been shot at in a Belgrade street, while runner ends her life by assassination or suicide.

#### Non-Union Miners Attacked.

Four hundred union miners attacked non-union workers at Prospect Hill mines, near Vincennes, Ind. Two were fatally and half a dozen seriously hurt.

#### Collisions of Elevated Trains.

"E" trains on the three Chicago roads collided in a heavy fog, and two persons were killed and many others injured.

#### Mrs. Stevens Ke-Elected.

Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens has been re-elected president of the National W. C. T. U.

#### Rab and Burn Postoffice.

The postoffice at Freemansburg, W. Va., was robbed and burned to the ground. No loss is stated.

## FROM THE CATTLE AND SHEEP RANGES OF THE GREAT WEST

Up-to-Date Beef Steer

Old-Time Long Horn

DURING one week in December of each year 2,000 men who represent what is said to be the largest industry in the world hold their annual convention in Chicago. These men are the delegates of the 8,000,000 live stock raisers of the United States. They represent the owners of nearly 60,000,000 cattle and as many sheep, and a total capital investment of \$4,500,000,000.

Most of the delegates to this annual convention of the National Live Stock Association come from the great cattle and sheep ranges of the far West, whence come also most of the cattle and sheep which feed not only the United States but a constantly increasing proportion of the civilized world. As a rule they are quiet, well-dressed, prosperous men, used to the good things of the world and accustomed to handling large business affairs. A visitor to their ranch houses on the western prairies and mountain slopes would probably be surprised to find oriental rugs on their floors, grand pictures on their walls, and the latest of modern life in their houses. They are men who like to live well and who are not afraid to spend their money.

At the same time a visitor to the cattle country would look almost in vain for the cattle baron of ten years ago. Within that time the cattle business has been completely revolutionized, and instead of a few hundred men practically controlling the cattle and sending out great herds of 100,000 or more head each, there are now millions of owners, and the great bulk of the beef cattle run in herds of a few hundred.

Less than ten years ago the cattle shipped to the great markets from the ranges were all "long horns," and they went directly to the stock yards from the ranges to be cut up into beef. These long horns were surprisingly hardy. As cattlemen they were not "feeder" men, but "bull" men. They could live "on air" and could stand almost any amount of hardship and privations. Also they were cheap, and a loss of a few hundred head in a blizzard did not mean much to the owner of 100,000 when he could buy others for from \$5 to \$10



GETTING RID OF SHEEP.

each. They were sent to market when they were 5 to 7 years old, and they brought about 3 1/2 or 4 cents a pound on the hoof. Now the cattle bred on the western ranges are grade short horns and are brought to maturity and market when they are 2-year-olds on the average. Nor does the man on the cattle range ship his cattle directly to the market. All but a small proportion of them are sold as "feeders." That is, as soon as the young steers have got their growth they are taken off the ranges and sold to farmers and dealers in the great corn raising States. The average "feeder" weighs 800 or 900 pounds, and the stock raiser gets 4 cents a pound for it. The corn raiser feeds it on corn for five or six months, by the end of which time the "feeder" weighs from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and is sent to the stock yards as "prime beef," where it brings as high as 7 cents, or even a fraction more, a pound.

In other words, the present cattle raiser of the great West sells his 2-year-old steers for at least as much as the old-time long horn five years ago. At the same time the man who prepared "feeders" for the market makes a profit not only of several cents a pound, but also adds from 300 to 600

pounds to each of the cattle he handles.

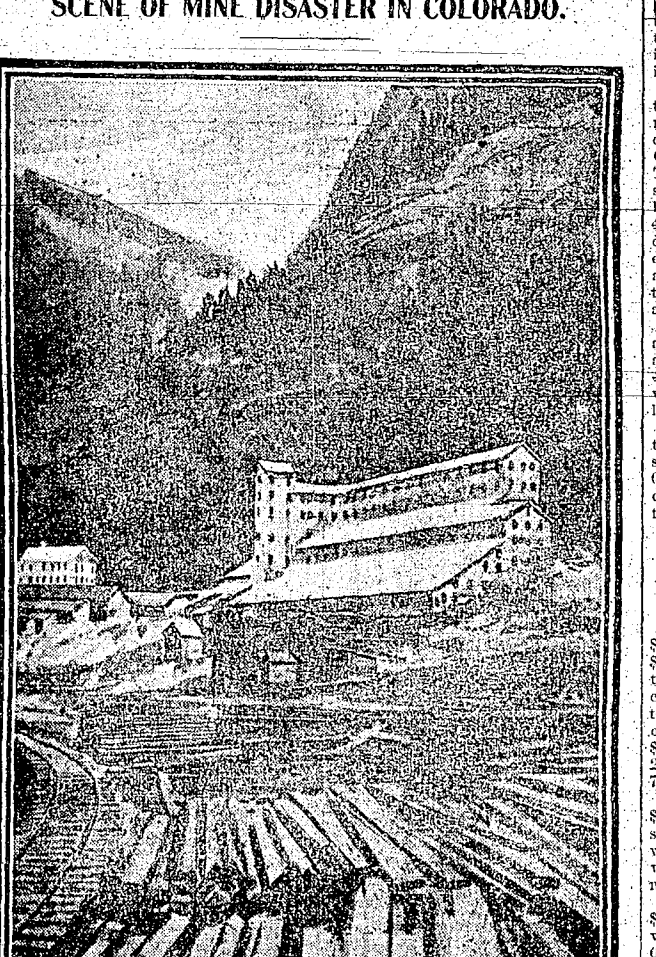
This revolution in the business has been brought about by the substitution of pure bred beef cattle for the old long horns. These pure bred animals not only mature in one-third of the time taken by the "Texas steers," but they furnish a much better article of beef. They cannot be left to take care of themselves, however, as could the old long horns. They must be given much more attention and must also be protected from undue exposure and privation. Where a long horn would go out and rustle a good living for himself one of the new grade steers would be a slave and die. Consequently it is no longer possible for a man to handle so many of them, and the average size of the herds has been cut down to less than one-tenth their old size.

The gradual settlement by homesteaders of the most fertile parts of the old cattle ranges has also had its effect in cutting down the size of the herds. It is also true that within the last five years hundreds of cattlemen have come out of their business and started into the raising of sheep. The demand for both wool and mutton has been an increasing one, and the sheep men have been as a rule exceedingly prosperous. This great increase in the number of sheep men has necessarily greatly cut down the amount of country which is open to the cattlemen, and as a consequence there is at present a bitter rivalry on between the breeders of sheep and cattle. In many instances this rivalry has broken out into open warfare, and in some of the Western States the cattlemen are organized for the purpose of keeping out the sheep at the point of the Winchester rifle.

On one occasion in Colorado, where the fight between the cattle and sheep men reached the climax of violence, the cattlemen at night rode down upon the flock of a bold herder, started the sheep down a mountain road in a wild panic and never stopped until most of them had been driven over the edge of a cliff.

To appreciate the bitterness of feeling which exists between the two classes of live stock men it is necessary to understand something about the results of feeding sheep in a cattle country.

### SCENE OF MINE DISASTER IN COLORADO.



Smuggler Union mine at Telluride, Colo., scene of the recent terrible fire disaster, in which scores of miners lost their lives. The Smuggler-Union is one of the oldest mines in the district.

#### KLONDIKE PLOT IS BALKED.

##### Alaskan Officials Foil Miners' Plan to Form Republic.

Of all the wild dreams of empire since the days of Louis Riel that concerned by a little band of Yukon frontiersmen the valley of the Yukon from the upper lakes to Circle City is probably the most fantastic yet recorded. The story has been made public of the exposure of the conspiracy at Skagway and of hurried measures that were taken by both Canadian and American officials to thwart the scheme of the plotters to make of the Yukon and Northwest territory a republic. The organization was formed in December, 1900, at Dawson. Its headquarters for months last summer were at Skagway. It was called the Order of the Midnight Sun. Its members, 1,500 in number, took a half-raised oath to reveal none of its secrets. Death was the penalty for violation of this oath.

The plot might have succeeded temporarily as did Riel when he invaded the Northwest territory with a band of half-breeds. But the leaders of the conspiracy lacked the requisite nerve. Some one "leaked" the organization, it is believed, and the plot was quietly and completely foiled.

#### NEBRASKA'S RABBIT PLAGUE.

##### Rapid Increase of the Animals and No Means of Destroying Them.

The farmers of west Nebraska are suffering from the depredations of jack rabbits which have lately appeared in that part of the State. Fruit trees and winter wheat have especially been injured. Last summer the rabbits multiplied with surprising rapidity. There were no heavy rains to drown the young and the extreme heat caused them to grow rapidly. The disappearance of the coyotes is another factor connected with the present plight of the farmer. The coyote preyed on jack rabbits.

#### IOWA'S "FIRST LADY."

##### Mrs. A. B. Cummins, Who Becomes Mistress of the Executive Mansion.

Mrs. Albert B. Cummins, who succeeds Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw as the "first lady in Iowa," is, according to a Des Moines correspondent, eminently fitted for the social duties developing upon her as mistress of the executive mansion. She is one of the leading society ladies of the capital city and one of the handsomest matrons in Iowa. Mrs. A. B. Cummins was formerly Miss Ida L. Gallery of Michigan, and she was married to Governor-elect Cummins in that State in 1874. Mrs. Cummins is a leader in the intellectual and philanthropic circles of the city. She has served as president of the Des Moines Woman's Club, and is now president of the board of managers of the Home for Friendless Children. She is considered one of the most tactful and brilliant entertainers in Des Moines.

#### News of Minor Note.

##### Independent cracker bakers may form a trust.

Noah Boyce fatally stabbed, Charles Messick, Romney, W. Va.

Kitchener wires that DeWet is collecting men in northeastern Free State.

A Thomas Jefferson statue was unveiled in Louisville, Ky. It cost \$100,000.

Three railroad laborers were killed in a wreck and eighteen injured, Prescott, Ark.

"Buffalo" Jones, 71, said to be a charmer of birds and animals, Salina, Kan., is dead.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

### New York

In the minds of those best informed as to the financial outlook there is no prospect of a change from favorable conditions in the immediate future. The assassination of President McKinley caused a complete cessation of the promoter's activity. People preferred to wait until they could see that the country had stood the shock without harm to its financial and commercial interests. The effect of the shooting was to put a temporary stop to the activity of the promoter, but it has improved and secured satisfactory in practically all directions at the present time. The most important development of late was the formation of the Northern Securities Company, marking the end of the Northern Pacific struggle. Personal feeling and pride were put away in this case. Differences were sacrificed in order that the future of the Northwestern railroad situation might be fixed as near as possible. What the outcome of this arrangement between the contending factions will mean to the public time will have to develop. So far as the stock market is concerned the actual announcement of the settlement had no effect. Wall street had been given the assurance for some weeks that the settlement would be made, and as usual with most happenings, had discounted it.

Gold exports continue in fairly large volume. They concern the speculative element, but not legitimate business interests. Commercial money rates have not been affected.

### Chicago

The condition of Chicago business is indicated by its bank clearings last week, which were the largest on record for any one week. They gained 16 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. The state of the iron and steel industry has undergone no change. Shortage of railroad cars to handle traffic is still complained of. Oats reached the highest level of the year and corn was higher, farmers being disinclined to sell at prevailing prices. The decreased purchasing power of the dollar is shown by the fact that in October exports of this country are compared with last year. That, however, was expected, and domestic consumption remains large enough to make up for the loss in foreign trade.

The wheat situation continues to harden. The market has crept up 5c in a month, and is gradually working higher. There are indications from the price, but on every rally the price seems to creep up to a higher point than heretofore. The supply and demand theory is having a good effect, and there is more investment buying on the weak spots.

Wheat feeding, which was not thought to cut any figure three months ago, is now becoming a factor. It is being indulged in extensively in the Southwest. Oats sold, Thursday, on the Board of Trade, at the highest prices reached in seven years. Buyers paid 4 1/2 cents a bushel for May delivery and as high as 4 1/4 cents for desirable grades for immediate use. The Western situation concerning the corn market and the West and South continue to buy cash and futures. They are paying fancy prices, and far in excess of the Chicago market. A big run of hogs last week exercised a depressing influence on values of hogs as well as on the market. Receipts were 237,494, largely exceeding estimates, which were only 180,000, and at all points were largest for the same time in ten years. All articles of food, particularly potatoes, butter and eggs, have advanced steadily. Butter is up about 5c, and eggs 6c a dozen within a short time, and the consumption seems to keep pace with the production.

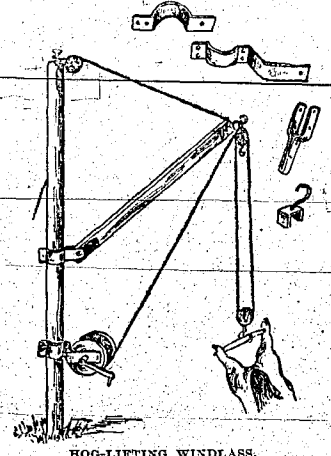
## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$6.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.25 to \$6.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 6



# FARM AND GARDEN

**Windlass for Lifting Hogs.**  
A correspondent of the American Agriculturist gives an illustration of an apparatus which will lighten the work of lifting on butchering day. Make it so that it will be strong enough, he advises, and that is all that is necessary. The bearing of the arm of the derrick at a is arranged to allow the arm not only to move up and down, but to revolve round the center post in a circle. The windlass can be attached to the post with a stationary bearing or with



one like that used for the arm so that it also can revolve round the post. The diameter of post can be four inches or six inches or whatever is thought strong enough for the work it is intended for. The bearings of the arm and windlass are one and a half inches or two inches less in diameter. Any good blacksmith can make them, as well as the other iron fittings needed. The entire cost of the derrick is very small.

**Forcing Vegetables Out Doors.**  
When one has a comparatively small quantity of vegetables to store during the winter, or for a portion of the winter, the old pit method will work very nicely. First, select a portion of the farm where water will not stand and where the natural drainage is good. If such a position can not be had, then heap up the soil a foot high and pile the vegetables on this bed, not digging a pit. If the drained ground is used, make a pit a foot deep, line with straw and pile the vegetables in the pit in a pyramid, being careful not to make the pile too high. In the center of the pit, before the vegetables are put in, erect a ventilator of wood tall enough to come out at the top for a foot or more. Anger holes should be bored at frequent intervals in this ventilator, and a board placed over the top to keep out rain and snow. Cover the pile of vegetables lightly with straw until they are well covered off, add more straw as the weather gets colder, and as severe weather comes on, throw dirt on the straw every few days, until, in the coldest weather, the vegetables are amply protected. Only the perfect vegetables should be used.

**The Best Barn Floor.**  
The best and cheapest floor for barns is earth. The only exception to this is for dairy cattle, when the only suitable floor is one of cement. This is for sanitary reasons, and for no other, because animals are not only liable to slip, but to become sore in standing on cement floors. Good cement floors will cost in the neighborhood of 18 cents a square foot.

The idea of earth floors will be met by the objection that animals will tread them full of holes. The answer to this objection is that the proper treatment of earth floors, or any other floor for that matter, is to use a comparatively large amount of bedding. As with all precautions some holes will be worn in the floor, the proper way to mend these is to clean them thoroughly of all filth and ram down some slightly moistened clay. This plan will succeed in securing a good grating of the new earth with the old and make a complete repair. All earth floors should have a top dressing of cinders, sand or gravel, though it need not be a heavy one. E. Davenport, in National Rural.

**Building Poultry-Houses.**  
The modern poultry-house is a low structure and especially is it built in this manner if in a section where the winters are severe. In building the poultry-house, use lumber of fair quality, planed on one side, and see that it is nailed on so as to leave few cracks. The inside should be lined with newspapers or with building paper, putting it on thick especially over any cracks there may be in the structure. Make some provision for plenty of light, but if possible, furnish this by having an addition to the house in the shape of a shed open on one side to the south—a scrubbing shed. If this is done, less light will be needed in the house proper, which will be used mainly for roosting. The scrubbing shed need not be large, though it should be large enough so that the birds will have plenty of room for exercise.

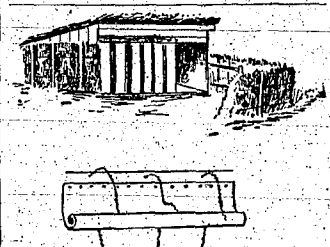
**Decline in British Agriculture.**  
The aggregate area of corn crops, which comprise wheat, barley, oats, rye, beans and peas, amounts to 8,476,802 acres, which represents a decline on the year of 230,710 acres. This contraction of the corn acreage follows, moreover, a similar decline of 96,208 acres last year, and 13,157 acres in 1930. A generation ago, say in 1871, the United Kingdom returned 11,831,243 acres as under corn crops; the year the area is 3,355,351 acres less. In other words, an area not far short of three and one-half million acres has been withdrawn from corn cropping during the last thirty years. The wheat crop alone has incurred just over two million acres of this loss. This year's area of corn crops is made up of 4,112,055 acres of oats, 2,140,875 acres of bar-

ley, 1,740,141 acres of wheat, 254,003 acres of beans, 155,005 acres of peas, and 67,753 acres of rye. It appears, then, that nearly one-half of the entire corn area of the British Isles is seeded to oats, whilst if we eliminate the pulse corn crops, and have regard only to the cereal corn, the oats acreage represents more than half the total.—Massachusetts Ploughman

**Bone-Meal as a Fertilizer.**  
As farmers are coming to understand the actual value of commercial fertilizers, they are beginning to see that the much-lauded bone-meal has comparatively little value, when its cost is considered. Its chief value has always been in its nitrogen content which varied with the purity of the product, hence when we know that nitrogen can be easily and cheaply obtained from legumes there is little sense in using bone-meal or any other fertilizer for this purpose. Of course, there is some phosphoric acid in bone-meal, but it can be better obtained and at less cost by the use of some other phosphate. For many years bone-meal has been almost exclusively used in some sections and used for nearly all crops. It is time farmers understood how little value it has and abandon it for something better, making the selection according to the requirements of the soil and of the crops to be grown, and relying on the legumes for the required nitrogen.

**Buying Grains for Cattle.**  
In most sections the main trouble in feeding this winter will come from the lack of grain home grown. To those who must buy more or less grain the advice is to buy now and in as large quantities as you can afford, for the market is rising and grains are more likely to be higher than lower. For the dairy cows, gluten meal should form a part of the ration, and the roughage should be utilized to the last degree, so as to get the full benefit of the great quantity of digestible food in it. Bran should also form a part of the ration, not only because of its food value, but because of its laxative effect on the system. A good ration for the average dairy cow is twenty-five pounds of corn stover, three pounds of gluten meal, four pounds of bran and four pounds of corn meal. If the animal fattens too greatly on this, increase the corn stover and reduce the corn meal and bran.—Indianapolis News.

**A Rough but Warm Shed.**  
Often there are occasions when it is necessary to add to the barn-room for stock, but it must be done at small expense. A shed which will provide comfort for stock and which will cost little to construct, is made of rough boards, the sides and roofs being thatched with corn stalks, salt hay or any other available material, says the Indianapolis News. A portion of the front is boarded, leaving openings about six inches wide between each board to admit light



during the day. A rough door may be hung if desired, or a curtain made from burlap or canvas may be lowered over the entire front of the house at night or during unpleasant days. A wind-break fence erected will materially assist in keeping out the wind, especially if no door is attached to the house. To prevent tearing of the curtain material laths should be laid along the upper edge and the nails driven through them and the burlap into the house. Ropes are attached to the curtain frame, by which to tie the curtain when it is not in use.

**Diseases of the Apple.**  
There are four principal diseases in this State—apple scab, skin blotch, root rot and bitter rot. The two former are easily controlled by spraying with the Bordeaux mixture. Spray early in spring. Continued spraying is better than spasmodic efforts. Bitter rot is not so easily controlled. The Bordeaux mixture is good for this, but hardly satisfactory. Root rot is a very subtle disease, with as yet no known remedy. J. C. Whitten, Missouri Experiment Station.

**Splints in Horses.**  
As a usual rule, the only real evil attaching to splints is the lameness caused during the period of inflammation and of the building up of the exostosis. In the ordinary course of things, as the osseous growth consolidates, so does the lameness wear off. When a splint is fully hardened, it can hardly be said, unless of sufficient size as to render it perceptible as a blemish, to be any real detriment.—London Live Stock Journal.

**Poultry Notes.**  
With fancy poultry breeding close culling is necessary.  
The turkey pays well when the surroundings are favorable.  
To cure chicken cholera is a hard task; it is easier to prevent.  
A large number of young cockerels in the yard are a nuisance.  
Some hens never make good incubators; the heat is either too high or too low.

All of the best breeds have been built up by judicious inbreedings of selected fowls.  
A standard variety of poultry well cared for in every way can be made of more value than a dozen kinds neglected.  
Hens require and must have carbonaceous and phosphoric acid for their shells, and they must have all they want.  
Most grain is deficient in lime and mineral matters, but bran is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral, and is good to feed with grain.  
As a table food a good fat duck ranks among the best, and for this reason they are never a drug on the market, but sell readily at good prices.

## UNCLE SAM'S THANKSGIVING BILL OF FARE.



**Party Programme at Washington.**  
Every man alive from Washington confirms the fact of the acceptance by the Republican party leaders of the lesson of the elections. It is a lesson of extreme conservatism. If ever a people gave evidence of satisfaction with the policies of a party, it is the American people in their evidence rendered on Nov. 5 of their attitude toward the policies of the Republican party. The fidget and the fret of the incurable tariff revisionists, and "reformers" has gone utterly unheeded by the electorate of such States as Massachusetts, Iowa and Nebraska, wherein has been invariably an early response to proposals for change when such proposals were even plausible. Especially is this true in the first of these commonwealths, where agitation has been unceasing and unnoted.

There is the better reason for obedience to this negative mandate in the fact that it is in accord with a public policy of which the wisdom is mathematically demonstrated in every month's trade returns. The people might need amendment of the laws regulating their commerce and industries, and be unaware of the fact. It might be, for instance, that the protective system was curtailing their foreign trade to an extent unrecognized in the fervor of their domestic activity. In that case statement might be in duty bound to foster measures whose necessity the people had not come to see. But the fact is that the Dingley law has extended foreign trade to a degree unknown and unthought of under either of its predecessors—the tariff-revenue Wilson law and the tariff-with-reciprocity McKinley law.

When popular will goes hand in hand with public good, it is sheer madness to divert its steps from the plain path they follow. The wisdom of a let-alone policy in regard to the tariff and all subjects of international trade relations is apparent. There will be quite enough of other work for Congress in the regulation of "trusts" and the settlement of the currency with possibly some amendment of the internal revenue laws with an eye to the surplus. Last but not least, the ratification of the new canal convention and the all-important legislation necessary consequent will demand time which can ill be spared to tamper with trade regulations, even were these latter not putting the whole commercial world in debt to the American producer.—New York Press.

**The Reciprocal Treaties.**  
Senator Allison's speech at Tama was largely devoted to the pending reciprocal treaties of the United States with other nations, and will be interesting to all who think that reciprocity will prove to be a very valuable business missionary movement. Senator Allison reviews all the treaties, and states their present condition and future prospects, but it is evident that there will be very little reciprocity except in non-competing products. To that extent all the voters of the United States are in favor of reciprocal treaties. But the American laborers will continue to be protected against the pauper wage-earners of Europe. The United States has reached command of the world's trade under a protective tariff, and it can be safely said that reciprocal treaties will not be permitted to destroy that prestige. Senator Allison also discussed the Isthmian Canal, ship subsidies and other problems that will be prominent in the discussions and business of the next Congress, and the reader will know that his opinions will have much influence in their rejection or enactment. The first new Congress of the century will be one of the most important business Congresses, and there need be no fear that the Republican majority in both houses will enact any law that will be injurious to American labor. Senator Allison's speech should be closely read and then laid away for reference when the matters treated are under discussion by the next Congress. He takes the safe position, and there should be no doubt that the Republican Senators and Representatives will not be in favor of enacting any statute that will destroy any business that has been built up by Republican principles and laws.—Des Moines Register.

**McKinley Reciprocity.**  
The late President's reciprocity idea is entirely consistent with his well-known protection sentiment, by which he has stood during his entire political life, and which he lived to see fully vindicated by "our wonderful industrial development." "Sensible trade arrangements," the late President says—not free trade, but that "which will not interrupt our home-production," and that is McKinley protection and

McKinley reciprocity. Anything also would be a suppler of our industries to ruinous foreign competition and a return of the days and experiences of the Cleveland administration and the Wilson tariff bill. "Our wonderful industrial development" must be sustained, not by breaking down the laws which have made it possible, but, as McKinley says, "sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production." Back of that sentiment stands the whole Republican party and the industrial interests of the country, and back of that sentiment stands the nation's new head and President Theodore Roosevelt.—York (Pa.) Dispatch.

**Can a Governor Be Coerced?**  
Gov. Beckham's reply to Gov. Durbin's refusal to surrender to him two alleged accomplices in William Goebel's murder starts with imputing corrupt motives to the Indiana executive, passes to a defense of the Kentucky Judge whose evident partisanship on the bench has become a public scandal, and winds up with some glittering generalities in praise of the people of Kentucky.

Beckham charges that Gov. Durbin's refusal is the fulfillment of "campaign obligations," and the result of a "political bargain." What of value two poor and almost friendless men, whose leadership of their party in Kentucky had ended in disaster, could offer in exchange for "protection" to the Governor of a great State even Beckham's fervid imagination fails to declare. All who remember, however, under what circumstances Beckham came into office, and appreciate the fact that his whole political existence depends on giving the Goebels their desired revenge will have no difficulty in understanding that the "political bargain" and the "campaign obligations" are south and not north of the Ohio River.

Beckham asserts that Judge Cantrill's "character as a man and a jurist stands unimpaired among the good people of Kentucky." Yet this same Judge, in the face of affidavits of partiality and of his own Supreme Court's rebuke of his conduct on a former trial, refused to grant a change of venue to Caleb Powers and permitted the case to go to a jury composed entirely of Goebel partisans. The maxim about Caesar's wife appears to have been overlooked by both Cantrill and his defender.

The fact is that Gov. Durbin merely exercised his inherent discretion to inquire whether the claim for Taylor and Finley was prompted by a desire for justice or for partisan revenge, and found that the latter motive was self-evident in the circumstances. Therefore he refused, as dozens of other executives have, to be a party to prosecution which was plainly persecution. And for this getting bounds to partisan rancor Gov. Durbin is applauded by all fair-minded men, even in Kentucky.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Europe Gets Her Share.**  
Why should the nations of Europe worry about our exports to their shores? Most of the goods we sell them the more fares will go into the treasuries of the transatlantic liners. Of course, this may not always continue, but it has been a rich plan for the British, the Germans, the Dutch, the French, and even smaller maritime nations; and now they are trying to outdo one another in building new fleets of bigger and faster boats.

...not only that, but lots of the money they send us goes back again in the form of railroad fares, all over Europe, hotel bills, fees and tips innumerable and all the lavish expenditure of a host of rich travelers. The balance of trade is in our favor, but we are not mean about spending the money, and Europe will think several times before she turns our picture to the wall.

**Should Not Be Forgotten.**  
Our foreign trade both in imports and exports is quite satisfactory, and while we are congratulating the country on its great trade expansion, it must not be forgotten that all this is being accomplished under the operation of the protective tariff laws so much denounced and abused by the free-traders.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

The highest pyramid is that at Cheops, 480 feet. It is computed that the weight of the masonry in this pyramid would exceed 6,310,000 tons. It covers thirteen acres of ground.

Human nature is so constituted that all see and judge better in the affairs of other men than in their own.—Terence.

## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

**FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.**

**Life-Savers Rescue Crew Just in Time—Supreme Court Decision on Mercantile Corporations—Asphalt Beds Found Near Escanaba—Dies of Exposure.**

In a furious northwest gale the steamer Emerald disabled by the breaking of her machinery when off Port Hope. Deprived of her motive power, the boat fell in the trough of the sea and soon waterlogged. Signals of distress were hoisted, and the life-saving crew from the Point St. Barques station put out to the rescue. The heavy sea running made the task of taking off the crew of nine men a desperate one, but all were safely got aboard the lifeboat. All were thoroughly numbed by the freezing spray which lasted over the week, and they would have been unable to hold out much longer. The Emerald was bound from Alpena to Detroit with a cargo of lumber. No effort was made to save the steamer after the removal of the crew, and she is now drifting about Lake Huron, a dangerous death-trap, her cargo of lumber and cedar in the hold keeping her afloat.

**All Stock Must Be Subscribed.**  
The contention of the Secretary of State's department that mercantile corporations filing articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State shall have their entire capital stock subscribed for, although only 10 per cent is required to be paid in, was sustained by the Supreme Court. The decision was reached in the case of the Continental Vanishing Company against the Secretary of State Warner, an application having been made for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary to receive and file the relator's articles of incorporation. The court also holds that the law provides that no preferred stock can be authorized by a corporation of this class beyond two-thirds of the amount of capital actually paid in at the time of the authorization.

**Find Asphalt in Delta County.**  
The discovery of beds of live asphalt near Rapid River, in Delta County, by experts employed by the Michigan Oil and Improvement Company, which is prospecting there for oil, has caused a sensation in that vicinity. Prof. F. R. Rauschopf of Milwaukee, who has analyzed the first product, found by C. C. Phelps of Green Bay, pronounces it to be composed of forty parts of high-grade asphaltum and sixty parts of asphaltum, equal in quality to the famous Trinidad product. He values the product at \$20 per barrel.

**Son Says Father Was Murdered.**  
A son of William Welch, who died in Portsmouth township, as the result of being thrown from a vehicle, says his father was undoubtedly murdered, as his gold watch and \$20 which he had on the person were taken from him. Neither the police nor the sheriff have received such information, and the attending physician says he talked with Welch before his death and the latter never intimated anything of the kind, but said he accidentally fell from the wagon as he was going around a corner.

**E. L. Ramsey Has a Close Call.**  
While E. L. Ramsey of Portland was superintending the construction of the new bridge across the lake in St. Louis, he was struck in the head by an iron beam, crushing his skull and rendering him senseless, at the same time falling into the lake. One of the workmen placed a ladder after him and both were rescued by means of a small rowboat. He was taken to the Sanitarium and restored to consciousness. Upon examination a very bad fracture of the skull was found. Doctors pronounced him in a fair way to recover.

**Died from Exposure.**  
John Shepherd, aged 71 years, an inmate of the county house at Cornwau, died in the county jail as the result of exposure. He wandered away from the county house and was found partially hidden under a straw stack on a farm three miles away in an unconscious condition.

**Within Our Borders.**  
Yale is trying to secure Port Huron's canning factory.

Cass City business men are reaching out to secure a canning factory for the village.

Walkerville has secured a door and blind factory with the bonus it recently raised.

The German Lutherans of Farmington have purchased a site, and will build a new church in the spring.

Matt Britz was mistaken for a deer in the woods near Lathrop by George Miller and was shot and instantly killed.

Lansing's first sugar factory has only fairly started operations, but already the erection of a second one is being discussed.

Leslie Eckerley, a 15-year-old boy in Detroit, had his right hand cut off while working at a cigar box cutter in the shop of the Michigan Cigar Box Company.

John Lasko was instantly killed by a fall of ground in the Queen mine at Negaunee, having entered the place too soon after an explosion. He was 40 years of age and married.

It is probable that next spring, the village of Laurium will put in a waterworks system of its own. It now secures water service from the Calumet and Hecla Mining Co., paying \$15,000 a month therefor.

The finding by a game warden of a hunting dog in the upper peninsula woods during the deer season this year is a warrant for the immediate death of the dog. The wardens are shooting the dogs first and investigating afterward.

Merchants of Ahmoht would not stand for free rural mail delivery and petitioned the Postoffice Department not to establish any routes because it would interfere with their business.

The private bank of Charles Ferguson at Ahmoht was broken into and an attempt made to open the safe. The burglars drilled two holes through the door, but finally gave it up as a bad job.

A farmer in Ontonagon County, experienced this season in raising sweet potatoes, and with such success that next year he and his neighbors will plant several acres each to the Southern staple.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

**LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1.**

**Exodus 3:1-12. Memory verses, 3-12. Golden Text—Certainly I will be with thee.—Exodus 3:12.**

Brought up as a prince in the house of Pharaoh, educated in all the learning of the time at the great university of On, Moses was still unable to cut himself off from his wretched and oppressed people. There lay before him, had he abandoned all connection with the Hebrews, a career scarcely less magnificent than that of Joseph. He would not, probably, have held office as did Joseph, but the splendid and vast schemes of Rameses the Great would surely have found some important post as a governor or priest or architect or engineer for this young man of remarkable talents and training. Moses, however, like Joseph and Daniel and Nehemiah, remembered his own people and their needs.

Opening one day to see an Egyptian beating a Hebrew, his quick temper and hatred of oppression led him to kill the bully. This act, which soon became known among the Hebrews, and then to King Rameses himself, changed the whole current of Moses' life. He was obliged to flee for his life.

"The land of Midian" is the very definition given us as the place where Moses sought refuge, found his wife, and lived for a time. Since "Midian" appears to be, in the Old Testament, a general name for wandering tribes who ranged over the desert and pastoral country southeast of Canaan, we can scarcely get any exact boundaries for the region where Moses went and found refuge. Doubtless he was either in the eastern part of the Sinai peninsula, near the shores of the Gulf of Akabah (northeast arm of the Red Sea), or on the other side of that gulf, which would place it within the northern limits of Arabia. The particular part of the Midianite country where Jethro lived was evidently not far from Mount Horeb, and therefore was probably west of the gulf.

Moses' acquaintance with the family of the priest Renel, or Jethro, occurred, as did so many in the Old Testament and other oriental narratives, through meeting at a well. The stranger defended the priest's daughter against the greediness and rudeness of shepherds at the well, and received from her father, for himself in the paternal mansion—or tent. "And Moses was content to dwell with the man." There he lived, married, and waited for the summons of God. There he stayed until "the king of Egypt died"—presumably the same king, Rameses II., the date of whose death is now placed at about 1250 B. C. Under his son, Merneptah, or Amenophis, the Hebrews were still oppressed, and the call came to Moses to deliver them.

**The Bush at Horeb.**  
One day, when pasturing near home was scarcer than usual, Moses, the shepherd, led his flock far afield. After long wandering he reached the foot of one of the higher peaks in the mountains of Sinai, a peak which he named the name of Horeb. And there he beheld a wonder. A thorn-bush flamed upon the horizon. He made his way across the plain, and still the bush blazed and smoked. Nearer he came, and still the fire grew hotter and better, as if a mere fire for some strange fire of heaven or hell that could not be quenched. And as he stood before the wondrous scene of flame, and ventured as near as he dared to search out the mystery, a voice sounded out of the glowing heart of the fire, uttering his own name. And the message of that voice was a rebuke. Should he not have known—he, that had lived with God all these years—and waited for a sign—that this burning thorn-bush of this unquenchable flame, was a flame of Jehovah, symbol of a holy place and a holy duty? Holy ground is here, for the Lord is breaking the long silence and calling his patient servant to high tasks.

And then comes the commission of the deliverer. It is the God of his fathers that speaks, and this exile shepherd sides his face toward the flame, and sounds out of the light and heat speaks words of compassion and of promise. The Hebrews shall be led forth from the hand of their taskmasters into a good land; and a lake, flowing with milk and honey; a land possessed indeed by many warlike tribes, but promised nevertheless to the humble slaves of Goshen because of God's ancient covenant and name of Horeb. And the shepherd, a hidden fugitive, a homeless under the ban of Egypt, is to be Jehovah's spokesman to the proud monarch of the Nile. Moses shrinks back in terror from the tremendous task. His heart leaps at the very thought of it, and yet its difficulties are appalling. But again the voice: "Certainly I will be with thee."

And there—though our lesson passage cuts this wonderful interview off in the middle—Jehovah gave to his prophet that mysterious answer to the question about his name—"I am that I am"—pure, timeless, infinite being; a name and an idea which, however an interpret, renders grotesque the theories of those who would make of Jehovah in the Mosiac age merely a tribal god of war having his home at Sinai and claiming no "extra territorial jurisdiction."

Directions followed as to the steps to be taken—the appeal to Pharaoh, the refusal and its results, the sign of the rod and of the leprous hand, the promise that Aaron should be the spokesman of Moses, "slow of speech and of a slow tongue." When Moses went back to the tents of Jethro after that wonderful vision of God his future was settled. The grave face was uplifted, the uncertainty and irresolution all gone. Back to Egypt his heart and steps were straightway turned, and very soon he took up the journey that led to his life-work. At last his hour had come.

Patience waiting for the Lord: "the mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small;" spiritual discernment to know when the Lord is near and when he speaks; faith in our own powers when consecrated and used by God; promptness in obeying his commands—the are some of the lessons suggested by this chapter in Moses' life-story. One compares it instinctively with the baptism and temptation of Jesus, different in so many ways, and yet alike in so many others. The likeness between the two great deliverers extends throughout the exodus and is full of spiritual helpfulness if not pressed unduly.

Next Lesson—"Moses and Pharaoh," Ex. 13:1-10.

**Delaware's Governor First.**  
The fact that Little Delaware is the oldest State in the Union gives her Governor social precedence over all other State executives who may share with him any official entertainment in Washington.—Ladies' Home Journal.

**Living in an Ancient House.**  
The oldest inhabited house in England is on the River Ver, close to St. Alban's abbey. It is octagonal in shape and supposed to be eleven centuries old.

Bay City will place fenders upon the piers in that city.  
Battle Creek wants the proposed State Old Fellows' Home.  
Diphtheria seems to be prevalent in a number of upper peninsula towns.  
A bank has been opened at Britton under the title of the Bank of Britton.  
Dogs are getting in some very destructive work among the sheep of Saranac County.  
Sarah J. May has been appointed postmistress at Star City, vice Leon R. May, resigned.  
Mason is one of the latest places in the State to begin hustling for a beet sugar factory.  
The project of establishing a municipal electric lighting plant is being agitated at Lake Linden.  
Burglars are getting busy in Berrien County, as numerous small thefts in the villages of the county testify.  
The Women's League of the University of Michigan is to have entire charge of one issue of the U. of M. Daily.  
The sugar factory for Sebewaing is now a sure thing, work having begun on the construction of the buildings.  
A Port Huron statistician has figured out that the smokers of that city burn up about 1,500,000 cigars every year.  
The Thambi Medical Society will be organized soon by the physicians of Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac counties.

The question of building a beet sugar factory in St. Johns is now occupying the minds of the more energetic citizens.  
Apples are a sure enough luxury in the upper peninsula this year. At Negaunee the fancy ones are selling at 35 cents a dozen.  
The laying of ties and iron for the Lansing, St. Johns and St. Louis Railroad is going on within the corporate limits of St. Johns.  
A Littlefield woman sent for the town marshal to come and clean her chimney, under the impression that his duties included work of that kind.  
The dock and warehouse of L. E. Bahle at Sutton's Bay were destroyed by fire, together with 2,000 bushels of potatoes. The loss is \$10,000, with no insurance.  
Alonso Vincent of St. Joseph has been elected warden of the Michigan State prison at Jackson, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Chamberlain, the late warden.  
Fred Nordstrom, a prisoner sent to jail at Houghton, for thirty days for disorderly conduct, was found suffering from amnesia. Dr. M. M. Chittenden, the county health officer, guaranteed the jail.

Three churches have been struck by lightning in Sanilac County this past summer, and the people in those districts are wondering whether it is a sign for them to take a brace in their piety.  
A message from the Helen Iron Mine, Michigan, reports that James Ryan, a powder man, was literally blown to pieces by an explosion of 500 pounds of dynamite which he was drying by a fire.  
The farmers of Oceana County are on easy street this year all right. The fruit crop was the most profitable they have ever had, although not the largest. And they are now marketing a potato crop which is bringing them big money.

The hay crop of Sanilac County this year is a record-breaker, but the farmer will not be able to get any more hard cash for it than in past years—not till spring, anyway. The inability to secure cars to ship it to market is the reason.  
Pretty soon Alpena will refuse to speak to Onaway. In the few years of its short life the hustling Presque Isle county village has taken away to be its own Alpena's handle factory, veneer factory and bicycle wood-rim factory, and now has landed the big cedar yards of the Cleveland Cedar Co., which has heretofore given employment to quite a number of men at Alpena.

Thirteen years ago Arthur Tyle of Kalamazoo thought, boylike, that he was not getting a fair shake at home and ran away. His parents heard nothing from him from that time till the other evening, when he walked into the house and announced his identity. Neither knew him until he told his name, as thirteen years had naturally made considerable change in a 13-year-old boy.



# The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1901.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A dispatch from New York says, the first line of wireless telegraph on land for commercial purposes is now being established between Baltimore and Washington. A force of men are engaged on the work, which is now well under way in both cities. It was between this two points that the first line of Morse telegraph was established. It is expected by the wireless telegraph people that the first message over their Baltimore-Washington line will be sent by or to President Roosevelt. It was stated at the office of L. E. Pike & Co., the fiscal agents of the Federal Wireless Telephone & Telephone and Telegraph Co., that as soon as the line between Baltimore and Washington is in operation the work of establishing lines between other cities would be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Col. Lynch, who fought for the Boers against the British in South Africa, has been elected for Galway to the British parliament, beating his opponent, Mr. Horace Plunket, a Unionist, by almost three to one. Mr. John Redmond, explains it by saying that Plunket isn't Irish. But the defeat of Mr. Plunket, a very intelligent parliamentarian, seems to be due rather to the active umbrage of the Irish at Mr. Chamberlain's threats of a gerrymander. The Irishman is nothing if not impulsive, and Col. Lynch, with his record of militant treason against the British Empire, is in the nature of shillingleigh indicating that Ireland is ready to have a Donnybrook of a time if Mr. Chamberlain persists. If Col. Lynch is impeached by the house of commons and unseated, it will make the frenzy all the warmer and the situation all the more blinding for the bellicose Chamberlain. As a matter of fact, the gerrymander is not particularly menacing, because the taxation of Ireland is to a great extent involved with its representation and to curtail the one might mean to abridge the other. Nor will the Irish, we imagine, even rebel. The impression that O'Connell, the liberator, left is too deep to be effaced. That great Irishman taught that the wisest kind of rebellion is that which never rebels.—Det. Journal.

The article in last Saturday's Detroit Journal, nominally an answer to ours, but which reads like an editorial, and strengthens our view of the identity of the writer, places Grayling on the "Northern edge of the pine plains," when in fact it is but little north of the center. He says, "there is no disputing that there is an occasional oasis on the plains where the soil has sufficient strength to make a second rate farm, as for instance, the farm owned by N. Michelson, on the West and North shores of Houghton Lake." We should hesitate to tell Mr. Michelson that his was "a second rate farm," except from a fair distance and a good running start. In fact there are few farms in Michigan its equal in fertility and possessing its advantages. Further the "orchard mentioned by Mr. Palmer is no doubt the large experimental orchard planted by Henry Ward in the township of Frederic." That is true, but we submit it to any man in Michigan that Mr. Henry Ward would not plant 50,000 trees for an experiment. On the contrary he is a shrewd business-man, and after careful inquiry has planted this orchard as a purely business enterprise, expecting liberal cash returns. "The Journal has nothing to retract, but could add columns in favor of a game preserve, instead of an expensive forest preserve." That may be all right, but if they want to fight the forestry idea, let them do it openly, and not in a devilish way by the publication of statements absolutely false, and which can be of great damage to the settlers of this section and the State at large.

The Durham News, says: "Canada is beginning to go into cement making, and in this country we have the best material to be found in the world, but a great deal of it is lying undeveloped. It is said that in Dunham, Grey Co., recent experiments show that the finest quality to a depth of over sixty feet and of wide extent. Why should the operating company merely nibble at this raw material when they might conduct a vast business? Authorities on cement, and, indeed, the facts themselves, assures us that it is, and long will be, impossible to produce too much good Portland cement. Canada herself imports heavily from Germany and from the United States, and if our home demand were supplied, there remains a big demand in the world's market." Let the cement people go into the business on a big scale.

# STATE FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

PERCY OSTRANDER, Pres. JOHN A. LOVE, Sec.

TO BE HELD IN McCULLOUGH'S HALL, GRAYLING, MICH., FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DEC. 6-7, 1901.

STATE SPEAKERS: L. J. POST, LOWELL, P. B. REYNOLDS, OWOSSO, MRS. CARRIE IVES SAUNDERS, SAGINAW, F. E. SKEELS, HARRIETTE, LOCAL SPEAKERS: PERCY OSTRANDER, J. J. COVENTRY, L. E. PALMER, W. C. JOHNSON, W. BATTERSON.

## PROGRAMME.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6. FORENOON. 10:00—Ten Minute Speech by President County Institute. 10:30—"Can we Grow Apples in Crawford County, and how?"—L. J. Post, Lowell.

11:30—Discussion on Apples, AFTERNOON. 1:00—"Profit from Sheep in Crawford County"—P. B. Reynolds, Owosso. 1:30—Discussion. 2:00—Stock Raising.—W. C. Johnson. 2:30—"Small Fruits in Crawford County"—L. J. Post. 3:00—Question Box and General Discussion.

EVENING. 7:30—"Farmers' Organizations and their achievements"—P. B. Reynolds. 8:00—"Choosing my Life Work"—L. J. Post. 8:30—"Forestry"—F. E. Skeels, Harriette. 8:50—Discussion led by J. J. Coventry.

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7. FORENOON.

10:00—C. E. Parker on Potatoes and Vegetables. 10:30—Discussion on Potatoes, led by L. J. Post. 11:00—"Crops on the Mixed Farm"—P. B. Reynolds. 11:30—Business Meeting of County Institute Society. Election of Officers for ensuing year, etc.

AFTERNOON. 1:00—"Steer Feeding"—P. B. Reynolds. 1:30—Discussion. 2:00—"Orchard Spraying and why"—L. J. Post. 2:30—Discussion. 3:00—"Our Homes"—W. Battersson. 3:30—Discussion. 4:00—Question Box and General Discussion.

State Round-up at the Agricultural College, February 25-28, 1902. Every farmer in Michigan is invited to attend.

## WOMEN'S SECTION.

M. E. CRUICK, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 6, 1901. Mrs. MARGARET TROMBLY, Chairman. Mrs. Carrie Ives Saunders, State Speaker.

1:30—Demonstrative lecture in Bread-making.—Mrs. Carrie I. Saunders. 2:00—Discussion. 2:30—Paper on education.—Mrs. Osborn. 3:00—Discussion. "How to make our homes attractive."—Mrs. Funck. 3:30—Question Box.

## ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.

From Cooper'sville, Mich., comes word of a wonderful discovery of a pleasant tasting liquid that when used before retiring by any one troubled with a bad cough, always insures a good night's rest. "It will soon cure the cough too," writes Mrs. H. Meiberg; "for three generations of our family have used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and never found its equal for Coughs and Colds." It's an unrivaled life saver when used for desperate lung diseases. "Guaranteed bottles 50 cents and \$1.00 at L. Fourniers." Trial bottles free.

The Christmas number of the Delinicator is about the first of the special Christmas issues. It is a beauty. The cover is a most artistic production, showing a beautifully gown woman, standing gracefully in a brilliantly lighted salon. Two charming love stories, plenty of advice regarding Christmas gifts, timely pointers on cookery, all the fashions of the day, interpreted into simple language, can be found in the Christmas number of the Delinicator.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschoes German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fourniers Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Air-machines.

# NEW FALL GOODS.

Our Fall stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps and Shoes is now in, and we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and examine our goods and prices.

The cause of our strength is by a never swerving honesty of policy in selling our goods. We give the best values at the lowest prices, the same to one and all. Our principle is that one man's dollar is just as good as another man's hundred cents.

## H. JOSEPH.

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.) Grayling, Michigan.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES? ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable. HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY. F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for earache, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever. I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days, the noises ceased, and the hearing in the affected ear was entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 720 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

## Great Luck of an Editor.

"For two years all efforts to cure Eczema in the palms of my hands failed," writes Editor H. N. Lester, of Syracuse, Kas., "then I was wholly cured by Bucklen's Arnica Salve." It's the world's best cure for Eruptions, Sores and all skin diseases. Only 25 cents, at L. Fourniers.

## Petition for Appointment of Administrator.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Wednesday the sixth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of ALONZO M. PURCHASE, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Erastus Purchase, praying that letters of administration of said estate may be granted to himself, or some other suitable person, and that such further order or proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

THEREUPON IT IS ORDERED, that Monday, the ninth day of December, A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Alonzo M. Purchase, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

## Petition for License to sell Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss. County of Crawford. AT A SESSION of the Probate Court held at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, on the sixth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present, JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER of the estate of WILLIAM EDWARDS, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of C. W. Edwards, administrator of said estate, praying that a license be granted him to sell the following real estate, of which the deceased died possessed, for the purpose of distributing the proceeds to the heirs of said decedent, viz:

The south 1/2 of the southwest 1/4 of the south 1/2 of the southeast 1/4 of section (10), in town twenty-five (25) N. of Range one (1) West, in the county of Crawford, Michigan, containing 160 acres, according to the U. S. survey.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS ORDERED, that Monday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and heirs of said William Edwards, and all other persons interested in said estate, are requested to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for four successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON, JUDGE OF PROBATE.

## A FREE PATTERN

(your own selection) to every subscriber. Only 50 cents a year.

## McCALL'S 60th YEAR MAGAZINE

## A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

A grand, beautiful colored picture; latest fashions; dressing economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribers receive, for their latest copy, Lady's own pattern. Send for terms. Stylish, Reliable, Simple, Up-to-date, Economical and Absolutely Perfect—Fitting Paper Patterns.

## McCALL 10th BAZAR PATTERNS

All Sizes Allowed and Preparations show the Cutting and Sewing Lines. Only 10 and 15 cents each—none higher. Ask for them. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail from THE McCALL CO., 113-115-117 West 34th St., NEW YORK.

# GO TO SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The leading Dealers in Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, FANCY & STAPLE GROCERIES, Hardware, Tinware, Glassware, Crockery, Hay, Grain, Feed, Building Material.

Farmer's call, and get prices before disposing of your products, and profit thereby. We sell the Sherwin-Williams Paint, the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company, Dealers in Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

# THE New Store!

The Money-Saving-Place in Grayling. Rock-bottom prices prevail in our every department. Remember, our entire stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Ladies' Jackets and Capes are brand new, of the latest styles and make. Pay us a visit. You are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Respectfully KRAMER BRO'S. The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants, The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

# America's BEST Republican Paper

Editorially Fearless. Consistently Republican—Always. News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

# The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country.—No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00 52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

# Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

## HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.

## Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the highest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the large improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

mar14-ly DAVID FLAGG.



INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 calibre bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have Special Smokeless Steel Cartridges. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 2 stamps.

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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# AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE "TOLEDO BLADE."

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178,000. Circulation 178,000. The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

## TIME CARD GOING NORTH.

LV. GRAYLING. ARR. AT MACLENAW. Maclelaw Express, 4:30 P. M. 7:15 P. M. Maclelaw Ex. P. 4:40 A. M. 7:00 A. M. Way Freight, 9:30 A. M. 8:05 P. M. Accommodation, 12:00 P. M. 3:40 P. M.

## GOING SOUTH.

DETROIT EXPRESS, 2:10 P. M. 5:10 A. M. N. Y. Express, 1:40 A. M. 6:10 A. M. Accommodation, 8:10 A. M. 9:50 A. M.

Accommodation, 12:00 P. M. 3:40 P. M. A. W. CAMPBELL, Local Agent.

## Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 1. Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic Accom'n Mixed Stations. Accom'n Mixed. P. M. 4:35 Dep. Frederic Arr. 12:05

5:52 Ausable River 11:45 5:07 Midland 11:30 5:17 Detroit 11:22

\*5.17 Blue Lake Jct. 11:19 Crooked Lake Blue Lake

\*5.22 Squaw Lake 11:14 \*5.35 Mancelona Road 10:58 Lake Harold 10:50

5.45 Alba 10:45 \*6.00 Green River 10:25 \*6.20 Jordan River 10:05 \*6.25 E. J. & Crossing 10:00 6.45 Arr. South Arm. Dep. 9:40 P. M. East Jordan. A. M.

Trains will not stop where no time is shown for where it is shown.



# The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, NOV. 28, 1901.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

### TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

"Crawford's Claim," at the Opera House, to-night.

Ladies Cloaks and Jackets at Kramer Bros.

You will save money by trading at H. Joseph's.

Stationery, Tobacco and Cigars at Jensen's, next to the Opera House.

Special bargains in the Shoe Department, at Kramer Bros.

Martin Dyer and family are gladly entertaining his mother from Chesaning.

Everyone will be benefited by calling at H. Joseph's, and look his goods and prices over.

A. L. Pond has a first class wood heating stove, in good condition, for sale cheap.

A new line of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Felt at Joseph's. Come and see them.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

For up to date made to order clothes, call at Blumenthal & Baumgart's.

I will give ten dollars for evidence that will prove who stole the rope from my flag pole in front of the Avalanche office.

Attend the play at the Opera House, to-night, for the benefit of the Band. The boys deserve a full house.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Rev. R. L. Cope occupied the M. E. pulpit, Sunday morning, and was greeted by a large audience of his old friends and parishioners.

If you want to save money on your Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing, or Shoes, etc., call on H. Joseph.

Mrs. Woodworth's milliner, Miss Mevis will work for her home in Lansing, next week Tuesday, November 28.

Strayed—A steer 14 years old, red and white, neck all red. Information will be rewarded by the owner, P. Kroman, Grayling, Mich.

For sprains, swellings and lameness is nothing so good as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Our Store will be closed on the 30th day of November, on account of taking an inventory. Salling, Hanson & Co.

T. A. Carney had a fire in the drying room of his laundry at Holly, last week. We have not learned the damage.

School closed Thursday afternoon and Friday, and the school flag was at half mast as a token of respect to the late Joseph Patterson, who was the school director.

I'd leave my happy home and cross the deep blue sea, rather than be without Charley and my Rocky mountain tea.

Ask your druggist.

The Roscommon News strikes another body blow at the Detroit Journal for its libelous article on this section of the State. Hit them again!

Our Store will be closed November 30th, on account of taking an inventory. Salling, Hanson & Co.

J. Redhead and C. Amidon took a boat with over eight tons of machinery and two thousand feet of lumber down the river Saturday, for the new mill near the North Branch.

Mrs. T. A. Carney and the children left on the afternoon train, Tuesday, for their new home in Holly. Their going is regretted by a host of friends.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cure biliousness, constipation and headache. They are pleasant in effect and easy to take. For sale by L. Fournier.

Editorials in the Detroit News of the 12th and 22d inst., concerning this section of the state, read very differently from the record in the Detroit Journal.

For School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, in fact everything in the line of school supplies, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

A thousand things by it are done far better than most things do one. We refer to Rocky Mountain Tea, made by Madison Medicine Co. Ask your druggist.

Brings attractiveness to listless, unlovable girls, making them handsome, marriageable women. Thats what Rocky Mountain Tea will do. 35c. Ask your Druggist.

Our foot ball team are being covered with glory. Last Friday they beat the Cheboygan club on the grounds here, 27 to 0. The return game will be played at Cheboygan, to-day, Thanksgiving.

Rev. C. Bristol would have lost his house and barn by fire, last week, but for the fortunate presence of two hunters, who discovered the flames and extinguished them. It was a close call.

W. B. Covert brought out his second party of hunters from near the Rancho, last Friday. Lack of snow makes it poor hunting and most of them have enough by the time they get their first deer.

The Royce mill at Luzerne is now running, and our farmers can depend on prompt service and fair treatment. George Hartman, of Ball, brought out a load of their buckwheat flour, Monday, that is A. 1.

A few days ago one of our local farmers walked on to a deer, and fired three charges of buckshot at the animal, without touching a hair, whereupon the deer left him in disgust.

The "worthless lands" of Beaver Creek have raised so much clover seed this year that John Felling has brought up a machine to do the hulling. The attention of the Detroit Journal is respectfully called to the fact.

A German woodsman, who has worked in this vicinity for some years, was brought to the county house about two weeks ago, where he died last Sunday. He was fifty-one years of age, and had no known relatives in this country.

When you see that life is hardly worth the candle take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They will cleanse your stomach, tone up your liver and regulate your bowels, making you feel like a new man. For sale by L. Fournier.

One of the Stephan boys, either Dan or George, got a bullet through his hat and another through his carriage belt, by two careless hunters, one day last week. He yelled and the cowards ran, so he was unable to find out who they were.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church, will give a Supper and Sale, Friday, Dec. 20th. Articles of Fancy Work, or Utility, are solicited from all friends of the Society. Do not buy your Xmas gifts until you see our collection.

Don't forget the Thanksgiving service at the Methodist church, at 10.00 a. m. Thursday. Bring your pocket books, as there will be an innovation in the form of a contribution for the benefit of the poor of our community, who have much less than we for which to be thankful.

Last Thursday was a disastrous day, in a small way, for the mill in town. A break in the engine at the planing mill, in the carriers at the big mill, and a large wheel in the dower pin factory, while the band mill run out of logs, gave all the boys a chance to go hunting.

Rev. R. L. Cope, who is now located at Weston, near the Ohio line, has been hunting in the U. P. He stopped off here on his way home, Saturday morning and stayed until Monday to shake hands with old friends. He sent his three deer home and didn't say that he had shot any more, but acknowledged that he had a jolly time.

"I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it is to be a great medicine," says Mr. E. S. Phillips, of Poteau, Arkansas. "It cured me of bloody flux. I cannot speak too highly of it." This remedy always wins the good opinion, if not praise, of those who use it. The quick cures it effects even in the most severe cases make it a favorite everywhere. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Grayling Home Talent Company will present the beautiful Western Comic Drama, entitled "Crawford's Claim or Nugget Nell the Pet of Poker Flat," at the Opera House, Thursday Evening, Nov. 28th., for the benefit of the Band. Everybody turn out and help the boys. Admission 35, 25 and 15 cents. Seats on sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

To remove a troublesome corn or bunion: First soak the corn or bunion in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing blood, and apply Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice daily, rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days to protect it from the shoe. As a general liniment for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by L. Fournier.

Go to the Opera House to-night, if you want to enjoy yourself.

The T. A. Carney house for rent. Enquire at this office.

Mrs. A. J. Love and daughter left on the afternoon train, Tuesday, for St. Louis.

Miss Bridget Clune returned on Monday, from a week's visit with friends in Saginaw.

The biggest deer of the season was brought in the first of the week, by R. P. Forbes and J. F. Wilcox, 200 pounds.

Saturday's Detroit Journal has a cut, and biography of our former citizen, J. Maurice Finn, "Our Own Boy," and a description of his magnificent home at Cripple Creek. We are glad to know of his success.

According to the old saying we are to have but very little snow this coming winter. An old sled manufacturer always observed the weather during the month of September. If after each rain in September, the weather turned out cold and disagreeable, he manufactured a lot of sleds for there would be plenty of demand for them the next winter. If the weather turned out warm after each rain in that month he would make but few sleds, because there would be very little snow. He says it has not failed for forty years.

An article in the Detroit Journal of the 9th, denouncing the south part of this county, all of Roscommon county and part of Ogemaw, as absolutely worthless for agriculture, and advocating the taking of the entire tract by the State for a game preserve, instead of the use of some portion of it for a forestry reserve, was replied to by us on the 11th, but our article was not published until the 23rd. In order, as they wrote us, to give the first writer an opportunity to see our copy and to reply in the same issue, which was done, or at least attempted. He does not deny a statement that we have made, or reiterate a statement of his own that we charge is false. Their correspondence does not give his name, but we imagine it to be one of the heavy stockholders of the Journal, who like many other large lumbermen, would be willing to unload their stripped and tax delinquent lands at any price.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

Whereas it has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst, our late brother, Joseph Patterson, and in recognition of his many virtues, as a Mason, friend and citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from among us.

Resolved, That in the death of Joseph Patterson, the Lodge laments the loss of an active member of the order, of society, and one who honorably filled all positions to which he was called.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the members of this Lodge be extended to the widow and family of our late brother, in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the Records of the Lodge, a copy be transmitted to the family of our late brother, and a copy be furnished The AVANTAGE, for publication.

J. C. HANSON, M. A. BATES, Com. W. F. BENKELMAN, Sec.

That Throbbing Headache.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Detroit Journal, kindly give notice that at the State Fair, at Pontiac, the first premium on apples was awarded to H. Benedict, of this county, whose worthless farm is in Town 25, N. R. 4 West, in the midst of the land the Journal pronounces only fit for a game preserve. Mr. Benedict's orchard is doing finely although he is an ordinary farmer and not a professional.

Spreads Like Wildfire.

When things are "the best" they become the "best selling." Abraham Hare, a leading druggist of Belleville, O., writes, "Electric Bitters are the best selling bitters I have handled in twenty years." You know why? Most diseases begin in disorders of liver, stomach, kidneys, bowels, blood and nerves. Electric Bitters tones up the stomach, regulates the liver, kidneys and bowels, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, hence cures multitudes of maladies. It builds up the entire system. Puts new life and vigor into any weak, sickly run down man or woman. Price 50 cents. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

# Books!

## Poems, Juvenile and Toy Books!

We are showing the largest line of standard books, consisting of Poems, illustrated Gifts, Juvenile and Toy-Books ever brought to Grayling, and invite all to visit our store, and look over our assortment. Prices 25 cents and upward.

## Fournier's Drug Store.

## Free Photos.

From November 1st to December 1st.

Don't get left! One half dozen Photos free with every dozen ordered, any style or price.

This is the place to buy your Picture Frames. Portrait enlarging in all grades at right prices. Amateur Photo Supplies on sale.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

## WE SELL

## Palacine Oil.

Compadour Teas. Royal Tiger Coffee. Fancy Canned Goods. Flour, Hay and Feed. BATES & CO.

DIED

At his home in this village, Thursday, Nov. 21st, JOSEPH PATTERSON, aged 46 years.

Mr. Patterson came to Grayling, from Brighton, in the Spring of 1883, and with his nephew, L. J. Patterson, established the Northern Democrat, which was published for nine years, and was then sold to Jay Allen, who continued it for a time as the Grayling News. During the time Mr. Patterson served one term as County School Commissioner, and in 1892 was appointed Prob. Attorney after the resignation of O. J. Bell, and served the balance of that year. He was elected to that office in 1896 and 1898. He was Register of the U. S. Land Office at this place during the Cleveland administration, and has served as director on our school board. Before coming here he had been admitted to the bar and since first assuming the office of practicing attorney has devoted himself to the study and practice of his profession, winning favor and quite a lucrative practice in this and adjoining counties.

He has been an acknowledged leader in the councils of his political party, and an active worker in the ranks from which he will be greatly missed as well as from the social and business life of the village, where his personal popularity is not questioned. He was a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. He leaves a wife, with his friends to mourn his sudden demise. The body was taken to Brighton Saturday morning for burial, accompanied by H. Trumley as representative of the several lodges. The floral offerings on his casket by the several societies and from the teachers, were elaborate, indicating their esteem. Brief services were conducted at the house Friday evening, by Rev. G. Sanderson, of Vanderbilt, Rev. Mr. Goldie being absent.

A Village Blacksmith Saved His Little Son's Life

Mr. H. H. Mack, the well known village blacksmith at Greshamville, Sullivan County, N. Y., says: "Our little son, five years old, has always been subject to Croup, and so had have the attacks been, that we have feared many times that he would die. We have had the doctor and used many medicines but Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is now our only sole reliance. It seems to dissolve the tough mucus and by giving frequent doses when the croupy symptoms appear we have found that the dreaded croup is cured before it gets settled." There is no danger in giving this remedy as it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as confidently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by L. Fournier.

More Heat—Less Fuel!

Burton's Fuel Economizer is being universally adopted to prevent the usual waste of heat up the chimney, and force it to radiate into the room. It increases the heat in the room where the stove is located, and heats one or two additional rooms without additional stoves or labor. It soon saves its costs, \$4.50 or \$5.00, by the reduced amount of fuel used. It is substituted for the second length of stovepipe above the stove, or used in any room, through which the stove pipe passes. Allows use of soft coal, hard coal, coke or wood. Furnished by all store and hardware dealers. Manufactured by W. J. Burton & Co., 168-170 W. Larned St., Detroit, Mich. cc24-16t

## C. C. WESCOTT

DENTIST, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue. Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

## DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA Made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Ask your druggist.

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty-first day of February, A. D. 1895, made and executed by Walter W. Metcalf and Julia Metcalf, his wife, of Bay City, Bay County, Mich., to James Tierney of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1895, in Liber E. of Mortgages, on pages 453 and 459, sold default consisting in the failure of the said mortgagors to pay, or cause to be paid the amount secured by the said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, and such default still continuing, and there being now due and payable on said mortgage, and on the note secured thereby the sum of two hundred and sixty-six and eighty-four one hundredths dollars (\$266.84) to which is to be added an attorney fee as provided by law, and no proceeding at law or in chancery having been instituted for the recovery of said sum of money or any part thereof, and whereas by the terms of said mortgage it is expressly provided that on failure of the said mortgagors to pay the amount secured by the said mortgage when and as the same became due and payable, then and in such case the mortgage might and he was expressly empowered by the terms of said mortgage to foreclose the same by advertisement.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the power of sale aforesaid and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in and covered by the said mortgage at the front door of the Court House in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan (that being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held) on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1901, at the hour of eleven o'clock of said day.

The premises described in and encumbered by the said mortgage are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots one (1), two (2) and eleven (11) and twelve (12) of Block thirteen (13) of Hadley's second addition to the village of Grayling, according to the record plat thereof. Dated September 24th, 1901.

JAMES TIERNY, MORTGAGEE.

T. A. E. & J. C. WESKOTT, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Business Address: Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich. sep19-18w

## Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich. October 25th 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County at Grayling, Mich., on December 9th, 1901, viz: Homestead application No. 9857, of George Kneth for the S1 of NE1, NW1 of SE1, NE1 of SW1, Sec. 30, Town 27 N. R. 1 W.

He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Fred F. Hoelsi, Hugo Schreiber, John Kneth, all of Sigbee, and Peter Aebli, of Grayling.

THOMAS SCADDEN, REGISTER. cc31-6w

## Circuit Court Assignments.

Pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years 1902 and 1903 as follows:

Arenac County—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

Crawford County—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

Gladwin County—Second Mondays in February, June and October.

Ogemaw County—Fourth Mondays in February, June and October.

Oshtemo County—Fourth Mondays in January, May and September.

Roscommon County—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge. Dated West Branch, Mich., Oct. 17, 1901. cc24-6t

# Gold Medal

AT

# BUFFALO!

The Millions of Women who wear

Queen Quality

Shoes are an Army of witnesses to their wonderful Fitting Qualities.

These shoes have received the greatest volume of patronage ever bestowed upon an article of foot wear and were awarded the Gold Medal at Buffalo. "They Fit where Others Fail!"

Closing-Out-Sale of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Jackets and Capes! Any Jacket or Cape in the house will be sold positively at cost.

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUNGART.

Advertisers of Facts.

The One Price for All Store. Grayling Mich

J. W. SORENSON.

# Furniture and Carpets.

UNDERTAKER.

GRAYLING, MICH

# OUR

# Fall Opening, 1901.

We have just received a new line of Ladies' Silk and Satin Waists, Rainy Day Skirts, Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves and Belts.

We wish to call your special attention to our line of Worsted Shirt Waists. We have the finest assortment in the city, all new and up to-day.

We also wish to call your special attention to our

# Shoe Department.

We give a written guarantee with every pair of men's, ladies' and children's shoes, purchased of us.

We have just received a complete line of men's and children's

# Suits and Overcoats,

which we will sell at the lowest possible price. Your call is solicited.

Respectfully

# A. KRAUS & SON.

One Price Store.

# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER,



# THE HUNTING SEASON



THE itch for the feel of a shotgun attacks the shooter just as surely and regularly as hay fever grabs its victim. Some men get it in August and start out after plover. Others escape till September brings the chicken season. Still others do not come down until the approach of winter brings the ducks and puts Bob White on the eligible list. A good many chronicles have it the year round and give a rest to nothing that wears feathers.

A crowd of up-to-date sportsmen look more like desperadoes starting out to hold up a train than respectable members of society. These tough-looking citizens are clad in canvas, muleskin, and corduroy that looks like the breaking up of a hard winter. There is nothing disreputable in either of these materials, but no shooter really gets attached to a suit till it is ready to fall to pieces. In fact you can usually tell just about how good a shot a man is



BAGGING QUAIL.

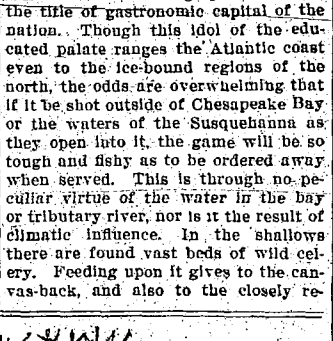
by the dilapidation of his clothes. This outfit is finished off with any old kind of hat and shoes, a weather-beaten and scarred gun case, and a disreputable old leather or canvas bag with as much shape to it as a potato sack and of great capacity. Like as not the sportsman leads a shambling old dog by a chain; and together they make a pair you would not care to meet on a dark night.

Yet this same disreputable-looking chap is likely enough a good citizen, a loving husband, and a fond father. It



as warm now as when some rude chieftain or half-barbarous Diana led the course. But it is not to the sentiment or history of hunting that this article addresses itself. Neither is it proposed to visit the haunts of the wild boar reserved for imperial sacrifice, to follow the bounds over the range within which he is predestined to give brave men and fair women a holiday, nor to visit the exclusive preserves that go with a patent of nobility, where favored sons of fortune find ready at hand the prey that is pursued that they may revel in its destruction. It has to do with the game and sportsman of our own country, where mountain, meadow, stream and lake are accessible to all who keep within the laws that are framed to perpetuate their pleasure.

Among the wild ducks, as a table delicacy, epicures that are connoisseurs give the canvas-back a place of unquestionable supremacy. Conjointly with the toothsome terrapin it holds the honor of conferring upon Baltimore the title of gastronomic capital of the nation. Though this idol of the educated palate ranges the Atlantic coast even to the ice-bound regions of the north, the odds are overwhelming that if he shot outside of Chesapeake Bay or the waters of the Susquehanna as they open into it, the game will be so tough and fishy as to be ordered away when served. This is through no peculiar virtue of the water in the bay or tributary river, nor is it the result of climatic influence. In the shallows there are found vast beds of wild celery. Feeding upon it gives to the canvas-back, and also to the closely re-

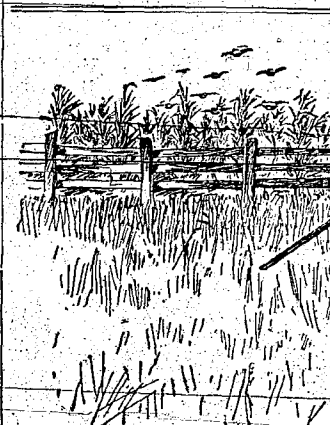


RABBIT HUNTING.

lated red-head, the exclusive flavor which ticks the cultivated taste. As a rule genuine sportsmen there shoot from "blinds," which are any sort of artificial concealment in a boat or on shore, and use decoys, while the market gunners carry on their slaughter with the aid of "sink boats" and night reflectors. In the wholesale methods of destruction employed by those who kill to sell there is little to attract the sportsman; a statement that is true wherever water fowls are shot.

Belonging to the same royal family

with the canvas-back are the mallards and teal, found abundantly in many States. No other ducks are so widely and familiarly known as the mallard. Before the opening of the spring they begin their migration from the South, flying swiftly while they travel, yet tarrying wherever inviting conditions present themselves until instinct assures them that their destination in the far north is comfortably habitable. Mallards are frequently found before departing for the south reveling in corn fields, grain stubble or wooded places. The mallard never affords a daintier dish than when fattened from such sources of supply. They are shot from boats, over decoys and from blinds on shore. The sportsman who can call them in is luck, and he who knows best the ways of the wary duck will bring back the most game, for he can find it



BRINGING DOWN PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

in a snow storm, at the ice holes. In the open water or at some of its haunts on land.

The swift-flying Teals, the blue-winged that comes in the earliest fall, and the harder green-winged stays until winter has positively asserted itself. They are a luxury on the table, but it is an old saying that there is no use of sending slow shot after them and only the keen sportsman brings them in. There is the gaily-feathered Woodcock, Gadwall, Blue Bill, Black Pated and numerous others that can only be named in passing. Be sure of your gun, your shells, your boat, your decoys, your dog and whatever aids to game-getting you may have in your equipment.

Bagging the prairie chicken in these days is a very difficult proposition. From the old-time easy shooting over a dog on the stubble-fields, and the man who brings home birds has earned them. The reason of this is that the prairie chicken has adapted his habits to his surroundings. No longer does he stay in the stubble-fields, an easy prey to man and dog. Nowadays he hides in the cornfields, and it is no joke to find chickens in corn six to eight feet high, or to shoot them when found. The best chicken dog that ever came to a point is practically useless in a cornfield, and when the covey gets up 'us much like taking a snap shot at a woodcock in the tall brush. You've got just about one second of actual time to do business in—then find the covey again if you can. The only time to catch the chickens out on the stubble is just before dusk, and on the first alarm they take to the corn.

No game bird is dearer to the heart of the true sportsman than what is popularly known as the quail. Let the savants of natural history dispute whether he be quail or partridge. His "Bob White" can be heard from one end of the land to the other. One hard winter with deep-crusting snow works greater devastation among the quail coveys than can all the men with dogs and guns that take to the field. The farmer boy who pots the quail when

they go to the stacks and barnyards to feed is another enemy of the quail, but he is among the evils against which the law has intervened and the sturdy little bird must be killed in legitimate sport or not at all. You can scarcely go amiss in pursuit of quail in case you know their ways. If the weather be fair the birds will be on their feeding ground at sunrise, among the stubble or in the rag-weed patches. About 10 they have satisfied their appetites and seek the sunny side of some cover by the nearest stream where they can find drink and enjoy the pleasure or repulsion. Here they are hard for the dog to find, and the shrewd sportsman will be content to wait until 2 or 3 o'clock. After a rain, no quail hunting on the uplands. If the weather has been dry, seek your game in the vicinity of water that drains the lowlands. The proper management of dogs and guns means the bagging of plenty of quail, and you can look for them on almost any countryside, for the "Bob White" thrives with civilization, and promises to always be the game bird of the country. To shoot him requires quick action, a steady nerve and, especially on a cross shot, an appreciation of the fact that he flies with wonderful rapidity.

The finest dark-meated bird that flies is the woodcock, the little russet-coated fowl that has no song and seeks no companionship, and yet is as eagerly sought for by the keen sportsman as is the teal, the quail, and the snipe. The woodcock is at a great premium for the table with the epicure and the bon vivant, but it has an instinctive way of following the casual wanderer through fields and woods, and must be sought for in the deepest and most tangled swamps, where it hides at the approach of danger and can only be induced to take wing by the nearest approach. Then it whirs away in the lines of a cork-



BRINGING DOWN PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

screw and no banger is going to bring it down. The surest place to get Mr. Woodcock, who runs all family affairs, when you can find him there, is in the alder paths and other less-limpeded low grounds where he industriously bores for the worms that are his almost exclusive diet. In tramping for woodcock in a country like this, where game is plenty, you are almost sure to run out some partridge and are thus given sport by two of the most "difficult" birds that attract the hunter.

Though the snipe is very nearly related to the woodcock and, like it, is regarded as one of the daintiest morsels that can be set before a lover of good living, there is a wide difference in their appearance as well as their habits. The snipe is essentially a bird of the open and is very rarely found in cover. If it can locate a fresh meadow where the soil is rich and the crop of worms prolific, it is sure to make this a feeding ground while the attraction remains. You can detect one of these haunts by the inspection of paths or other bare spots, for the snipe leave their trail in the tiny holes bored by their long bills in the search for food. They also frequent the vicinity of springs and such portion of marshes as are not overgrown with rushes. They are not easy to shoot, for they rise in a zigzag flight, twist, angle, dip and ascend till they are away in a head-long course before any but the experienced sportsman knows just what he should do. Were it not that the woodcock and snipe were fated to disappear as the encroachment of civilization robs them of their restricted feeding grounds, they would divide honors with the quail in the esteem of the hunter.

Perfectly Formed Face. A perfectly formed face is one-third forehead, one-third nose, and one-third upper and lower chin.

Do people occasionally run from you because you are a bore? Watch yourself the next time you stop a man to have a good long "talk."

## A YOUNG FINANCIER.

How a Small Boy Made Double Profit.

"There is a small cross-eyed boy living in this city, who if he doesn't lose his life through just retribution will grow up to become a great financier," declared Jones. "For some time my wife has possessed a yellow pup that has no earthly excuse for living. But she thinks that he is the finest dog in the city and spends most of her time hugging and kissing his dirty little nose. Finally the dog worship became so unbearable to me that I resolved to end the nuisance. Chancing to meet a small cross-eyed boy one day, I said to him:

"See here, boy, do you want to earn a dollar?"

"Sure," said he.

"Well, then," said I, "you go up to my house, watch your chance and steal the yellow cur that you will find hanging around there. When you get him bring him down to my office and get your dollar."

"Within two hours the boy was back with the cur tied to a rope.

"What will I do with him, boss?" he asked after I paid him.

"I don't care," I snapped. "Drown him if you want to."

"That night I discovered my wife in tears and I was informed between sobs that poor, dear little Fido was missing. The next day she had an advertisement inserted in all the papers offering \$10 for his return. The third day she met me joyfully at the door and announced that Fido had been found."

"Where?" I asked, concealing a grin.

"A little boy brought him back," she answered.

"What kind of a boy?" I asked, suspiciously.

"A small, cross-eyed boy, with the most honest face that I ever saw on a boy. I gave him \$10, it being all I had, and told him if he would go down and see you that I knew you would be glad to add \$5 to it."

"But the boy didn't show up," continued Jones, according to the Detroit Free Press. "As a matter of fact I hadn't the slightest idea he would. I wouldn't mind giving him \$5 if he would call."

Boy Nearly Eight Feet Tall.

Edward Beaupre, 20 years old, seven feet ten and three-quarter inches tall in his stockings, and not fully grown, is making a tour of Maine and astonishing the citizens.

Beaupre is a native of the province of Assiniboine, N. W. T., where his father is a farmer. His parents are both persons of ordinary size and height. Edward showed no remarkable growth until he was 7 years old, but from that time out he flourished amazingly. He worked on the farm and as a cowboy until a few months ago, and now he is traveling about to get a look at the world, his view of things being as comprehensive as other men would get from the houseposts. He weighs 367 pounds and is well proportioned. He wears a No. 21 shoe and the same number collar and his big hands require a glove that looks like a small mail sack. All of his clothing must be made to order.

Beaupre is having a pretty good time in Maine, says a Bangor (Me.) special to the New York World, the only drawback to his comfort here, as elsewhere, being that no hotel has a bed long enough for him to stretch out in. Usually he places two chairs at the foot of a couch, but often he makes his bed on the floor.

On Japanese Copper Mines.

The total number of persons employed in various services at the Ashio mines and furnaces is about 10,000, and these with their families make up a small city of 17,000. Of these 75 per cent have been born on the spot, as were their fathers and grandfathers, and some have never seen beyond the red hills which close in the village and mines. They are cared for by the proprietor, fed and sent to school until twelve years of age.

The village has a well-equipped hospital, at which the operatives and their families are tended without charge. Only men are employed below ground to dig the ore, working in shifts of eight hours each, while those employed at lighter labor work shifts of twelve hours. Women are employed at the light tasks, such as sorting and washing ore by hand, most of them being the wives of the miners. The average pay per diem for those engaged in manual labor, says a writer in Engineering, is 13 cents in silver money and a stated quantity of rice and fuel, while the miners are paid by the quantity of ore extracted. The furnace and shaft men receive from 11 to 30 cents per day and the women are paid 7 cents.

They Were Whispering.

A conspicuous corner in the business district of Chicago is a favorite resort of deaf-mutes on Sunday afternoons. Here they meet for a social hour, often to the great amusement of the passers-by. One interesting incident of these weekly reunions is reported by the Chicago Tribune:

Two men were at some distance from the others. They were standing three feet apart and talking energetically in the sign language. One of them leaped over to the other, grasped his coat lapels and drew him toward him. When they were close to each other the second man caught hold of the other's coat, and they stood face to face. From where the other deaf-mutes stood it was impossible to see the movements of their hands.

Intensely interested in the performance, one of the spectators, who was not a deaf-mute, took out a pencil and a piece of paper and wrote this question, which he handed to the mute: "Why are you two standing away from the rest and talking with your fingers hidden behind your coats?"

The mute read the question and scribbled the answer:

"I am telling him a secret, and we don't want the others to hear."

Blue Back.

The first spelling book printed in this country was entitled "The American Spelling Book," by Noah Webster. It was issued in 1783, and for considerably more than half a century was the standard work used in all American schools.

## SAF FRANCISCO'S LABOR PARTY MUSICIAN MAYOR.

Eugene E. Schmitz, leader of the orchestra at the Columbia Theater, was elected Mayor of San Francisco.

Schmitz was nominated on the Union Labor ticket, and for three weeks waged an aggressive campaign. He began his work as a drummer boy in the old Standard Theater. From there he worked his way up to leadership of the California Theater orchestra, which position he accepted in 1905.



EUGENE E. SCHMITZ.

He has been a leader of orchestra ever since.

As to the general trend of his policy, Mr. Schmitz says: "I want to see more friendly relations between the employer and employed. I want peace, peace, peace. I believe that in a peaceful union and in the general diffusion of education lie the hope of advancing civilization and the certainty of a national prosperity. I believe in fair consideration for invested capital as correlative to similar consideration for organized labor. I am in favor of peaceful measures at all hazards, in every relation between the employer and the employed, and I thoroughly deplore any resort to violence in the settlement of differences."

REVOLVER WOUNDS.

More Dangerous, for Various Reasons, than Those of the Rifle.

Wounds in civil life differ from those in military life in the greater after-danger of septic involvement. Revolver cartridges are more liable than rifle cartridges to have been handled frequently, to have been carried in dirty pockets and to have come in contact with various forms of infectious materials that may prove of serious consequence when buried in the tissues. Moreover, revolver cartridges are covered with a coating of grease, and this encourages an accumulation of manifold microbic material, some of which may prove to be of a virulently infectious nature.

Rifle bullets are practically always sterilized by the intense heat developed by the powder at the moment of their discharge. Their rapid progress through the air while in a heated condition still further serves to cleanse them of any extraneous material that may chance to have accumulated on their surfaces. This cleansing process is very effectively begun by the rifling of the rifle barrel through which the bullet forces its way.

All of these favorable factors are lacking in the case of the revolver bullet, and so it is possible that in any given case such a bullet may carry infectious material with it into the tissues. If this were in small amount nature might eventually wall it off and no serious consequences result. On the other hand, such infectious material might lie seemingly dormant for days, but really slowly gathering strength by multiplication, and when its toxins were elaborated in sufficient amount they might paralyze protective chemotaxis and produce a septic condition.

New York Medical News.

Art of Sweeping.

Domestic work is now so systematized that a West Philadelphia housekeeper finds sweeping and dusting a room a branch of high art almost beyond the capacity of the ordinary housemaid. Domesticity, she says, take alarm at the simple paraphernalia necessary to sweep and dust properly.

"I have," she added, "a large apron for the maid, which has five pockets, one for the dust cloth, one for the dust brush, one for the whisk, one for a paint brush to go into corners, and a chemist's skin to polish up the furniture. Then I tell her to take both her broom and carpet sweeper with her, and a long-handled feather brush to dust the pictures."

"With these necessary utensils, if I walk after a servant, I can get a room swept and dusted properly. But, strange as it may seem, not one employee in ten will follow my instructions. Some ask me: 'Where are the man and horse to carry the things?' Another impudently says: 'If your rooms are so bad as to need all this, it will be cheaper for you to get new carpets.' I really long for the old times, when a broom and duster sufficed for ordinary housework, but these appliances make furniture last longer."

"When I told an Irish girl this," continued the housekeeper, according to the Philadelphia Record, "she said: 'And what for are ye so saving? Is it to kape yer house fine for yer husband's second wife?'"

He Gave Them All Up.

Some of those foreign dishes on the dinner menu were a puzzle to me," confided the first senslek passenger to the second senslek passenger, as they stood conveniently near the rail.

"Puzzles?" asked the second senslek passenger. "I guess they were, but I gave them all up long ago."

Baltimore American.

Granite.

Boston streets, where traffic is heavy, are paved with granite blocks set on a base of solid concrete, and with pebbles and concrete grout. Formerly pitch was used in the joints, but now they are filled with a mixture of cement and sand that hardens like stone when it sets. Such a surface is expected to last for decades.

The accumulation of money is merely a habit—that's all.

## PULSE of the PRESS

There is talk of emptying the Sampson Schley controversy upon Congress. That would be terrible.—Buffalo News.

Only two deer hunters have been shot up to date; but prospects for a successful season are still considered good.—Detroit News.

New York is not what Tammany makes it. On the contrary, Tammany is what New York encourages it to be.—Detroit Free Press.

By the time all the volunteers have been called out England will be a good place for the banished Boers to settle in.—Grand Rapids Press.

The Pan-American deficit is only \$3,000,000, and it is believed that at least \$7 worth of trade has been promoted.—Detroit Free Press.

A Missouri minister is accused of preaching a sermon on "The plague of old mounds." Some ministers have been known to act the part themselves.—St. Paul Dispatch.

President Roosevelt refuses to ride behind dock-tailed horses. He believes the practice of cutting off the tails is cruel and unnecessary. Good for him.—Buffalo Times.

When we reflect that all the money Mr. Croker has spent in campaigns might have been used to pay the taxes we can understand his hatred of reformers.—Detroit News.

Therefore the cost of sending mission aries was all that had to be considered. Now the expense of getting them again is quite an item.—Leslie, Mich., Local Republican.

In States where women vote it is a noticeable fact that good officials hold office. This, in itself, is the best argument in favor of woman suffrage.—New York News.

Anyway, Minister Yen may be pretty careful that before he was called back to poor, benighted, heathen China he was permitted to see a football game.—Grand Rapids Press.

It was a Chicago editor who gave this horse-sense reply to the query as to what constituted "a wise man": "It is one who knows what not to say." True, every word of it.—Buffalo Times.

President Roosevelt has been duly declared a doctor of laws by Yale College. The degree in this case is not misplaced, for the official can read his Latin diploma.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Platforms are not unchangeable, as some think. They shift as events and sentiment shift, and it is a wise platform that shifts promptly and obediently.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Michigan woman who went over the Canadian falls now says she was a fool to attempt the perilous experiment. She can rest assured that she is not alone in this sentiment.—Muskegon News.

Surgeons are doing wonderful things. In France they have supplied a patient with an artificial larynx which can never feel fatigue. What a chance for the coming campaign orator!—Boston Globe.

Edward has a cancer in his throat again this morning. Miss Stone is again alive. President Roosevelt will urge reciprocity. So we go up and we go down on the teeter-board of the news.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Lynch law is all wrong, to be sure, but those citizens of Ilex, Colo., who horse-whipped a citizen because he had contracted the habit of whipping his wife twice a month will be forgiven.—Minneapolis Times.

When the curtain went up for about the seventh time on "Under Southern Skies" W. A. Brady was caught kissing his wife, Grace George, and started a new stampede of applause. Here is a hint for enterprising managers.—Buffalo News.

The "easy marks" of this country are responsible for the prevalence of the swindling business in all its phases. A get-rich-quick company of Boston, on the Franklin syndicate plan has just cleared up \$1,000,000 and disappeared.—Buffalo News.

A young colored woman in Chicago tried to stop a duel between two of her admirers, like Miss Alice Leo in Scott's novel, but stopped two bullets instead. The incident in real life was more overcolored than in the novel.—St. Paul Dispatch.

It takes a lively municipal campaign to bring out the wickedness of our biggest cities. New York and Philadelphia seem to be several lengths ahead of Boston and Gomorrah in general viciousness, and Chicago has Babylon beaten to a standstill.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

On Thursday a woman was taken to Bellevue hospital, in New York City, suffering from starvation, while her husband, rendered insane from hunger and want, was sent to Raritan Island. Yet we wrate about the twentieth century Christianity and civilization!—Buffalo Times.

It cost Mr. Richard Mansfield, the actor, \$75 to kick one of the supers who came before him because of his nobility. It costs nothing to go before the curtain and insult an audience in a speech. We advise Mr. R. Mansfield to stick to the speech-making and let the simple super go.—New York Evening Sun.

The president of swift, non-sensational justice set by Buffalo in the case of the assassin of William McKinley is being followed by the lower courts here, as evidenced in the County Court on Friday, when in the case of a burglar the jury was selected and the prisoner found guilty in 32 minutes. The time would have been shorter had one of the witnesses not been a woman.—Buffalo Times.

When divorced women are so overjoyed that they kiss their lawyer and try to kiss the judge it is time for young women to try to be careful in the selection of a husband. It is better to be an old maid than to be kissing lawyers and judges in the gladness of release from a marriage that never should have been.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Wisconsin hunter lived long enough to sign a statement exonerating the man that mistook him for a rabbit. In time no hunting equipment will be considered complete without an assortment of "not guilty" blanks.—Detroit Free Press.

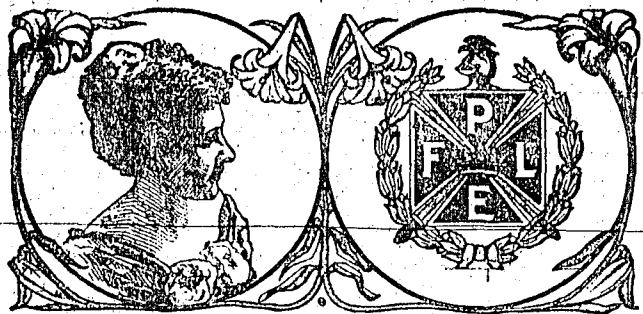
One of the best ways to encourage defalcations would be to take up a collection and make good to Thompson the Macebaer money that he embezzled. It would be equivalent to saying: Go ahead and help yourself to trust funds, and if you get into trouble and come out and make a clean breast and act like a nice, square, gentlemanly fellow, why, your friends will help you out.—Pontiac, Mich., Press.

A 7-year-old child, suffering from the bubonic plague, who was isolated at Liverpool, England, died of exhaustion. The other patients under treatment there are out of danger.



SHOOTING MALLARDS OVER DECOYS FROM A BLIND.





Mrs. Kate Berg, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary of Knights of Pythias, No. 58, Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., After Five Years Suffering Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Whatever virtue there is in medicine seems to be concentrated in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for five years with profuse and painful menstruation until I lost flesh and strength, and life had no charms for me.

Only three bottles of your Vegetable Compound cured me, I became regular, without any pains, and hardly know when I am sick.

Some of my friends who have used your Compound for uterine and ovarian troubles all have the same good word to say for it, and bless the day they first found it."—MRS. KATE BERG.

**\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.**

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.



For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes has been such that they are sold all over the world. W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the finest materials and are made in the United States. They are sold at a price that is fair and reasonable. They are sold in all the best shoe stores.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

**\$3.50 SHOES \$3.00**

UNION MADE

The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas shoe than in any other shoe made in the world. Past-Cover Exports Used.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the finest materials and are made in the United States. They are sold at a price that is fair and reasonable. They are sold in all the best shoe stores.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for postage. Take the measurements of foot as shown. Wear size desired, size and width usually given. Plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light sole.

CATALOG FREE. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Tammany Charity. A timely article in Leslie's Monthly lays stress upon one bulwark of Tammany that reformers often lose sight of.

Annually it has been the custom for the present chief to arise at a meeting of the executive committee, and ask Treasurer John McQuade: "How much money remains from the last campaign?"

"Oh, about \$30,000, I guess," may be the reply.

"Well, then, I move that \$20,000 be donated to the poor of the city, and a similar sum for the Cuban war sufferers," says the chief. "I guess we can worry along on the other \$10,000."

Nor are folks permitted to forget such gifts as this. Workers have been repeatedly subjected to rebuffs from recipients of Tammany bounty. Stepping into a "double-decker" tenement one day, the Republican women started to argue with a number of the female occupants about the virtues of the candidates whose cause they espoused, and the good government they would be sure to give, were they elected.

A strapping mother of twelve children—four of them voters—listened respectfully to the eloquence of the visitors. When they had finished, she placed her hands on her hips and retorted: "Sure and pshaw you say about General Tracy being a good man may be true, I dunno. But will he take care of the old man when he is sick? Will he give me and the brats an excursion every summer and a turkey dinner every winter? That's what Tammany does for me, and that's why the old man and me boys vote the ticket straight."

A Friendly Estimate. Proud Mammy—Don't you think little Harold's head is a great deal like his father's?

Uncle Bill—Yep. Nothing on the outside and not much on the inside—Baltimore American.

Cannes is famous for the various perfumes made there from different flowers of the rose family.

WE HAVE HEARD OF IT BEFORE

There is no necessity for us to suffer pain and endure useless agony. There is a remedy for all aches and pains—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Pileurisy, Soreness, Stiffness, Headache, Backache, Pains in the Limbs and Pains in the Feet, that remedy is

**St. Jacobs Oil**

It never fails. It acts like magic. Instantaneous relief from pain always follows. It has cured thousands of cases which had been given up as incurable. One trial will convince any sufferer that St. Jacobs Oil

**Conquers Pain**

Price, 25c and 50c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.



David R. Francis, who has just thrown all of his powerful influence against postponing the great St. Louis fair from 1903 to 1904, is the president of the exposition.

Francis is a product of the educational, commercial and political life of St. Louis, although a native of Kentucky. His first public office was that of Mayor of St. Louis, to which he was elected in November, 1894.

He was at once mentioned for Governor and was elected four years later. Toward the close of President Cleveland's administration he was made Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Francis is a little on the other side of 50 and in the prime of his intellectual vigor. He has been the chief spirit in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition from the start of the enterprise two years ago.

Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, who conceded the demands of the French government, thus saving the seizure of Smyrna by the French fleet in the Smyrna Gulf, is now in the sixtieth year of his life and probably a sicker man than ever before.

The Sultan's sickness is not merely metaphorical; it is literal. For years he has been in bad health, and while he has had to face constant political menace from blustering powers abroad, he has been threatened with assassination and revolution at home, together with all the other evils flowing from the despotic form of government. It is now twenty-five years since he ascended the throne of his ancestors, and although he is the most exalted monarch on the face of the globe he has many warm sympathizers and friends among the foreign diplomats who have visited his court and have learned the exasperating trials of which the Sultan is the victim.

William Drew Washburn of Minnesota, elected president of the Universalist general convention, is one of the wealthiest manufacturers in America and is well known as a citizen of Minneapolis, where his large flour mills are located. Mr. Washburn has participated in political life since 1861, when he was appointed United States surveyor general of Minnesota.

He was subsequently elected to Congress for three terms, and in 1880 was chosen United States Senator, his term expiring in 1895. Like his late associate in business, former Gov. Pillsbury, Mr. Washburn was born in New England, and spent his early years in a hard struggle for success. He settled in Minnesota in 1857, and took a large part in the railway construction of the Northwest. Mr. Washburn is 60 years old.

Alfred Dodge, who, beginning as a mechanic, twenty-five years ago, built up a \$5,000,000 unit and a water town for his workmen at Dolkeville, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy at Los Angeles, Cal., the other day, scheduling liabilities of \$1,647,043 and assets of \$2,355,004. Dolkeville, which was visited and written about as an example of the model town by sociologists from all over the world, has lost over half its population since its founder made an assignment in 1898. Dodge attributes his business failure to false friends, and says he will start all over again. He went to California after the assignment, three years ago, and has now recovered his health.

Edward A. Evans, who for years has been superintendent of the bureau of identification of Chicago, has been chosen superintendent of the national bureau of identification, with headquarters in Washington, to which city the files and records of the National Police Chiefs' Association will be removed.

This identification bureau will be managed that the police department of each city and the officials of each established prison will send in photographs and complete Bertillon measurements to the national bureau. Congress is expected to endorse this national bureau liberally, the different cities paying a fixed sum, probably, for each identification required of them.

During the winter this country is to have a royal visit in the person of King Leopold of Belgium. Leopold is to make a yachting cruise in American waters and it is his intention to visit New York, Washington, Annapolis and other points of interest here. King Leopold is a great European traveler. He was born in 1835 and ascended the throne in 1895. Beside being ruler of Belgium, he is KING LEOPOLD II, the absolute lord of that vast region in Africa known as the Congo Free State. His sister is the hapless ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico, widow of Maximilian, who was shot in Mexico. She has been insane ever since that tragic event.

Attorney Rayner, one of the counsel of Admiral Schley in the court of inquiry, was once interrupted by former Speaker Reed while making a speech in favor of a reduction of the tariff, with the remark: "Did not the gentleman hear my speech Saturday?" "No," replied Mr. Rayner, "I was at home preparing a speech of my own."

Her Resolve. A representative of the old school of colored "mamies"—red bandanna, blue check apron and all—appeared before her mistress in great perturbation.

"It's powerful sorry, Miss Harrison, but I can't do yo' washin' no more, because yo' cum in de house."

"Why, Aunt Caroline, you've washed for us nearly ten years. We could never get along without you. What in the world is the trouble?"

"Well, Miss Harrison, me an' Lije, we's had disagreements. He's a onery nigger, Lije is. I mistrusted it when I dun married him."

"But, Aunt Caroline, you've thirteen children; how will you support them?"

"Now, see here, Miss Harrison, don't you know I went to Lije widout dose thirteen chilluns—well den I see gwine leebe Lije widout dose thirteen chilluns, that I is!"

CANADA'S CAPITAL AROUSED. Never Was There Such Excitement—Physicians' Association Trying to Explain.

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 25.—This city is stirred up as never before. Some seven years ago the local papers published an account of a man named George H. Kent, of 408 Glenora street, who was dying of Bright's Disease and who at the very last moment, after several of our best physicians had declared he couldn't live twelve hours, was saved by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

People who know how low Mr. Kent was refused to believe that he was cured permanently, and the other day in order to clinch the matter, the papers published the whole case over again and backed up their story by sworn statements made by Mr. Kent in which he declares most positively that in 1894 he was given up by the doctors and that Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else saved him, and further, that since the day that Dodd's Kidney Pills sent him back to work, seven years ago, he has not lost a single minute from his work (he is a printer in the American Bank Note Printing Company).

Mr. Kent is kept quite busy during his spare hours answering inquiries personally and by letter, but he is so grateful that he counts the time well spent. Indeed, he and his wife have shown their gratitude to Dodd's Kidney Pills in a very striking way by having their little girl—born in 1890—christened by the name of "Dodd's."

Altogether it is the most sensational case that has ever occurred in the history of medicine in Canada, and the perfect substantiation of every detail leaves no room to doubt either the completeness or the permanency of the cure.

The local Physicians have made the case of Kent and Dodd's Kidney Pills the subject of discussion at several of the private meetings of their Association.

Rascals have considered the difficulty getting "round a square man."

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, all-ers, cures wind colic, &c., &c., &c.

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\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is a cure for that dreaded disease that science has been able to cure it all its stages, and that is, Catarrh. Catarrh is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment.

Dr. J. C. Carter's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution by assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address: J. C. CARTER & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

All that Annoyed Him.

Perambulating Pete—Now, But say, peddler, pardner?

Peddler—A lotion to prevent insects and mosquitoes from biting people. Are you ever annoyed by them?

Perambulating Pete—Now, But say, have you got anything to keep dogs from bitin' people? I am annoyed by dem!—Brooklyn Eagle.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 25.—After investigating Garfield Tea, which is quite generally acknowledged to be the best family remedy, it is not difficult to explain its success. IT IS THE MEDICINE FOR GOOD RESULTS. It is manufactured here by the Garfield Tea Co. in their large and well-equipped laboratory, and it is made wholly from simple, sweet, and vital, health-giving herbs. It is the only tea that cures for constipation and sick headache.

A Dinner Dance.

Mrs. Swell—Do you know where, Mr. Danvers, is Mr. Brown? We want him to complete a set.

Mr. Brown—When I saw him a moment ago, Mrs. Swell, he said that he was headed for the free-lunch counter, that is, for the banquet hall. May I call him for you, Mrs. Swell?

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home, in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 300,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address: Allen S. Olmstead, Lefroy, N. Y.

The first hammer was a stone used by a monkey to crack nuts. Darwin, in his story of the origin of the Challenger, tells of a monkey on board that vessel which used a stone for this purpose, afterward concealing its implement in the straw of its cage.

Have used Piso's Cure for Consumption for nearly twenty years, and find nothing to compare with it. Mrs. Morgan, Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, 1901.

In the western part of British Columbia is a novel railway, two miles in length. The rails are made of trees, from which the bark has been stripped, and these are bolted together. Upon them runs a car, with grooved wheels ten inches wide.

POTINAM FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff.

Berlin has fourteen schools in which girls of 13 and 14 are taught to cook.

FITS First day's use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It cures all the ailments of the blood, such as indigestion, loss of appetite, nervousness, etc., etc., etc.

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## THE TAVERN AT THE END.

Down life's road a Tavern  
Marks the end.  
Where sometimes quartered  
Foe and friend.  
Weary of the journey;  
Faint of breath—  
Friend and foe must greet him.  
Landlord death is quiet  
In his way;  
Yet he has pleasures  
Day by day;  
Pleasure that he greets with  
Smile so grim—  
Yes, and they who travel  
Smile on him.  
You may take no luggage  
To his inn,  
Joy nor tears, nor fortune,  
Nay, nor sin.  
When you come you leave it  
All behind.  
Many vows sincerely  
Death is kind.  
Guests there are who tremble  
At the gate;  
Guests there are who enter  
All so late.  
Other guests would parley  
For a while;  
Others, too, who hasten,  
With a smile.  
Down life's road a Tavern  
Marks the end.  
Further on the highways  
Dimly blend.  
Death will make no answer,  
Yes or No.  
If, on that highway  
Stay or go.

## A PHOTOGRAPHIC

### ACCOMPLICE.

"Mr. Mourdock," said the prosecuting attorney, "tell the story of the murder just as you saw it committed."

The witness, a small, nervous man took a new position on his chair, hesitated a moment, and then began to talk. The audience in the court room waited expectantly.

They were of the usual type—the idle spectators, the sensation seekers, the newspaper reporters, and the score of unclassifiable individuals who go to make up such a cosmopolitan throng.

The trial had dragged heavily until now, and had been a mere battle of lawyers; but with the advent of a new witness interest had been awakened, which had reached the feverish point when it was found that he knew the minute details of the crime.

Consequently, when he began to speak the silence was painful.

"I am a photographer by profession," said Mr. Mourdock, "and am particularly interested in outdoor work. Often I take a landscape camera and wander through the woods, impressing upon the sensitive film the more beautiful and delicate bits of nature, thus bringing into my studio the fragments of the artistic forest."

"One Saturday afternoon—by reference to notes I find it was the twelfth of July last—I started on one of my regular expeditions."

"I remember the day was a perfect one, and the whole plant world seemed clothed in holiday attire. After securing a number of excellent views I turned towards home, but stopped with an exclamation of delight as I beheld one of the prettiest, daintiest glades imaginable."

"Quickly setting up my tripod, I focused the camera until the clear imprint of the scene was visible upon the ground glass behind. I was about to take the picture when I heard the sound of rapidly approaching footsteps and angry voices."

"Now, in order to secure the proper distance, I had been obliged to set up my camera behind some bushes, through which I had to take a small opening."

"Although this afforded a sufficient sight of my choice woodland scenery, yet none save a close observer would have seen anything, if looking from the other side. Hence, I decided to let whoever might be coming pass by, while I awaited their departure before taking the photograph."

"Sinking back into the couch of luxuriant grass and leaves, I idly watched for the newcomers."

"A tall, muscular man presently stepped into sight, and was soon followed by a second. Both resumed the quarrel of a minute before as they passed in the open space, neither of them conscious that they had an unwilling listener."

"The men were too far away for me to hear just what they were saying, but I gathered that there was some trouble concerning money matters, which they were unable to settle. I did not care to be an eavesdropper, and so was about to proclaim my presence, when I heard one of them sneeringly remark that if he wished to be a thief he would follow the other's example, but that for his part the reputation was not an enviable one."

"His companion said nothing—a silence, the dangerous intensity of which I did not then comprehend; and the two turned to go. As they did so I pushed aside the branches and glanced at their faces, only to see two strangers, one of whom was the prisoner who sits there."

"A cloud was rapidly obscuring the sun, and as I desired the picture to be well lighted, I made ready to open the lens as soon as the men were out of the way."

"Suddenly there was a sharp, ringing report behind me. I whirled quickly around, and in the motion gave the rubber bulb in my hand a faint pressure, without realizing what I was doing; and only discovered, when I heard the metallic click of the shutter, as it closed after its instantaneous movement, that I had taken the photograph!"

"When my startled senses came back to me I saw a bleeding form lying on the ground, while a few yards away a man was running."

"The body which lay on the thick green grass was that of a man whose death caused this trial; and the cowardly,

fleeing assassin, the man who would not face the consequences of his deed, was the prisoner, John Evans."

The witness took a glass of water, wiped his heated brow, and looked about him.

The spectators, too interested to think gaspingly drew back into their chairs. The prisoner, a handsome, honest appearing man, sat motionless and stunned.

"That night," said Mr. Mourdock, resuming his narrative, "I developed the plate that was in the camera, and you may be sure I watched with interest and hope as the picture gradually began to form."

"Bit by bit the trees came out, the long shadows deeply indented the glass in their reverse color of pure white; the grass, like a bunch of tangled thread, gathered into a discernible mass; and, last of all, the two men's images stood out on the dull gray surface."

"By means of a solution of alcohol I dried the negative at once, and by using a developing paper, I soon had a perfect print."

"The photograph is more than a mere curiosity; it is the study of a crime. On it you can see undeniable proof of that man's guilt; see the manner of the killing; see the already dying victim."

"That is the extent of my knowledge of this murder."

In a dazed, uncertain fashion, the man on trial for his life gazed at the photograph which the lawyer held in his hand.

He seemed unable to comprehend the story—and his eyes beseechingly asked for a glance at the picture which he could not understand.

But the prosecuting attorney had fame and a name yet to gain, and heeded not the pleading now expressed in the mute, quivering mouth; what difference could it make at any rate?

The picture was a remarkably distinct one. Before a background of tangled trees, merging into the matted grass at their base, stood two men: one with an exploding rifle in his hand, was on the extreme right; and the other, further back on the left side, was falling, his arms thrown up in a way that left no doubt as to the human target his companion had chosen. The murderer, whose calm face harmonized with his cool firing, was unquestionably the present prisoner, John Evans. The other was the man who had been found dead with a bullet in his forehead.

The first of the twelve jurors held out his hand and took the photograph. For a moment he gazed critically at the bit of cardboard, then, a grim look of determined duty overspread his face—a look which caused the attorney for the State to lean comfortably back and watch his face in a contented smile.

One after another of the jury passed the picture on to his neighbor, some with plying glances at the puzzled prisoner, some with the longing for him clearly shown in their shrinking countenances; but one and all with an unmistakable verdict plainly written on their persons.

A short half hour later the jury filed back into the court room, and the foreman stood up.

"We find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, as charged," was all he said.

Wrapped in an outer covering of heavy paper, the governor one day received an envelope bearing the inscription, "To be sent to the governor of the State after my death."

Inside was a signed and duly attested confession, which read—

"In the late Evans murder trial, I, Robert Mourdock, gave false testimony in regard to the killing of Andrew Cordon. In this confession, which shall be read only after my death, I wish to state that I was the murderer of Andrew Cordon. The photograph displayed in court was an elaborate affair which I made skillfully. I congratulate myself—and it had no real value at all."

"For years Cordon and I had been enemies. I hated him and he hated me, although to the world we were casual friends. I murdered him on that fateful Saturday, July 12th."

"How was it done? I'll tell you."

"During the past year many dealers in photographic goods have offered for sale a little article, under the name of 'multiplying attachment,' which enables the operator of a camera to take two pictures on the same plate."

"It is a small, round instrument to fit over the lens, and as one side has a hole in it, but one-half of the photograph is taken at once. Then, by revolving the opening at the opposite side the other portion may be completed, with no dividing line where the sections join."

"For instance, in my studio I have a view of a house, with two young men on the lawn. As a matter of fact, there is but one man photographed twice, yet most people pride themselves on recognizing that the gentlemen are twins."

"Again, I have two deadly enemies bowing politely to each other—seemingly I first persuaded one to have his picture taken, and then, a few days later, enticed the other to be photographed with bowing."

"Of course I took number one on one portion of the film, and number two on the other; but the effect is a continuous photograph which engages both when they see it."

"First, begging your pardon for such a lengthy explanation—which you will grant to a man who will be dead when you read this—I have determined to reveal the whole story."

"I deliberately planned and executed the murder, and I can tell of the crime in a very few words."

"On that day in July I left the studio, taking with me a multiplying attachment, and went to a place where I knew both Evans and Cordon would come during the afternoon."

"Evans was the first to arrive, and he halted in front of my camera, as I expected (having set up a dead quail a few yards away). Carefully aiming at it, he fired—fired just as I snapped the shutter into position; and half of my photograph was completed."

"Cordon came soon after for a drink at the little spring, and I went forth to meet him. We quarreled; we always did when we met; but to-day I gave in, and he was elated—poor fellow! By some adroit maneuvering I placed him in position, and told him to remain there while I secured a view of the scenery with human life—a most needed requisite of outdoor work—in it."

"He objected to doing a favor for me at first, but finally consented in a sly way to stand still for a second. Then I went behind the bushes to my camera, turned the multiplier, picked up my rifle and shot him—killed him instantly. I think, and as he fell I exposed the other half of my negative."

"The photograph was taken; on one side Evans stood aiming a gun, on a line with the rifle on the opposite side was Cordon, falling dead. The thing was complete to the smallest details."

"What a triumph for photography! Art conquering truth!"

"I need only to add that Evans proposed to, and was accepted, by the girl already engaged to me. I loved her as I never loved before or since—and it happened five years ago."

"You know how I felt; Evans had ruined me; I must ruin him. But I no longer feel the bitterness towards him that I once did. I think he has suffered enough already for the injury he did me, and I think he should go free."

"I understand he is to be hanged next month; and to-night I lie by my own hand, so there will be ample time to save him."

"Once more I wish to say, John Evans is innocent; I murdered Cordon. I am going to have witnesses to my signature, and after that—"

The governor laid down the confession in horror. "Owing to a change of arrangements Evans had met death on the scaffold the day before.—The Argosy."

## LEFT AND RIGHT HANDEDNESS.

Explained by the Anatomical Reason For the Same Quality in the Eyes.

It is a well-known fact that the stronger activity of the nerves of the right half of the body (for not only the hand is concerned) must be ascribed to a preponderance of the left side of the brain, whose finer development, especially as the seat of the centre of speech, is a matter of common knowledge.

In a paper by Dr. Luddackens in the *Allgemeine Journal der Urmacher*, the most valuable information regarding the causes of the unequal working of the two hemispheres of the brain is furnished.

A sketch touching on his history of evolution leads from the original symmetry of the organism to a subsequent symmetrical arrangement of the heart and the large blood vessels, from which it follows quite naturally that the two halves of the head are not placed on an equal footing as regards the distribution of the blood, and consequently of the blood pressure, and that, on the contrary, there must be, under normal conditions, a stronger pressure on the arteries of the left side of the head.

This theory is borne out by well-known experiences of anatomists and pathologists and a series of interesting observations. Of especial interest is the effect of the higher blood pressure upon the left eye. Dr. Luddackens found in the latter, as compared with the right one, in a surprisingly large number of cases, a narrower pupil in consequence of a more filled-up condition of the vessels of the iris, and upon closer examination a shorter construction of the eyeball. This furnishes reason for the fact that in a large number of persons the left eye is the better one. Thus the finer development of the left half of the brain is explained very simply by the fact that it is better supplied with blood, and the question why it is the seat of the centre of speech and why most people are right-handed is solved in the most natural manner.

It is striking how true a reflection of the conditions described is afforded by the examination of left-handed persons, and in many cases a redder glow was noticeable on the right side of the face; the right eye was built shorter, its pupils narrower; in short, everything points to a better blood supply on the right side of the brain, which, in consequence, imparts to the left side of the body the preponderance over the right one, a condition styled left handedness. In close connection thereto is the habit of most left-handed persons to sleep on the left side in the unconscious endeavor to relieve the right half of their brain, which is more charged with blood during the day. For right-handed persons the position on the right side is the normal one for the same reason.—*London Opinion*.

**AN EDIBLE SEAWEED.**

The Sale of Dulce in Considerable Quantities.

An edible seaweed is having at present a considerable sale at two or three stands in old Fulton Market, on the East Side. It is eaten principally by the families of seafaring men and those persons who live near the water front. In the market it goes by its Irish name, "dulce," although the Gaelic name, "deliskid," is familiar to many. It is imported to this country in quantities, coming from the small hamlets along the Welsh coast and Irish sea, but principally from Queens-town, on the river Lee. It is found also near the coast of Norway and Sweden, and to some extent, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

It retails in this city for twenty cents a pound. In shape and color it resembles dried clippings of beef, being of a dark red tinge. After having been dried it retains a smoothness not unlike a roseleaf, with a delicious odor suggesting the tea from Japan. Dulce can be eaten raw, or, as the old-fashioned sea folk of Ireland, Norway and Sweden use it, boiled in milk and served as a salad. In this country it is expensive owing to the high tariff, but on the Emerald Isle dulce may be had for a halfpenny a pound, or about one cent. Dulce grows in deep, cold water, clinging to rocks. After severe storms it is washed up on the beach and gathered by the peasants. Fishing smacks, out after mackerel or codfish, bring it ashore. Slow ocean vessels at times encounter it in the Gulf Stream, and with hooks drag it abroad for food. Dulce contains a solution of salt and a tincture of iodine, which give it medicinal qualities recognized by physicians.

Irish sea moss differs from dulce in that it is more stringy and of a sapphire color. The moss is clean, while the iodine in the former will stain the fingers. Irish moss is sent to this country in bales of six or ten pounds each. Its growth is similar to dulce. It is not used as much as a food as it is a medicine, it being considered a remedy for colds and ordinary lung trouble.—*New York Post*.

There are seventeen communities of Shakers in the United States.



## BUNNY COTTONTAIL.

Little Bunny Cottontail  
Lives upon the prairie;  
Every day his mother says:  
"Bunny boy, be wary as you;  
The hunter always has in view  
Such tender lambs as you;  
The hunter's dog—fear him, too,  
"Bunny boy, be wary!"

Little Bunny Cottontail  
Sits upon his haunches,  
Points his ears, and listens, when,  
Going to their ranches,  
He sees the hunters hurry by;  
He knows they're fond of rabbit pie,  
He knows they'd shoo him, should they spy  
Bunny on his haunches.

Back go Bunny's ears, away  
Zigzag see him bounding;  
Even swallows are surprised  
To see such haste astounding.  
In the bunch grass soon he hides;  
Quickly by each hunter rides—  
Then he laughs to split his sides,  
The hunters all confounding.

Happy Mother Cottontail  
When she sees her Bunny  
In the bunch grass hidden safe,  
Hears his laugh so funny.  
"Bless my Bunny boy," says she;  
"No smarter child than that could be;  
Of all the Rabbit family  
There's not one like sonny!"

—Chicago Record-Herald.

**CONUNDRUMS.**

When has a bad baker the best goods?  
When both are short and crusty?  
Why is a hair restorative like a rigid housewife?  
One preserves the locks,  
The other locks the preserves.  
Why are the Philippine soldiers apparently the happiest of men?  
They go away and come home in transports.  
What author would make a good Othello?  
Blackmore.

**EXAMINATION IN MUSIC.**

Which note of the scale is the softest?  
Dough (do).  
Which is the lightest? Ray (re).  
Which is the fullest and deepest? Sea (si).  
Which demands the use of the pedal?  
Sole (sol).  
Which is in the objective most frequently? Me (mi).  
Combine two notes and produce moist earth. —*Me (mi) note*.

Combine two notes and find a parent. —*Si re (sire)*.

What two notes will defray your traveling expenses? Fa re (fare).—*Youth's Companion*.

**ABOUT TADPOLES AND FROGS.**

Mary Rogers Miller in the *Country Life of America* tells the "Life-story of the Frog." The writer says: "A frog's egg looks like a small black bead. Great numbers of these are found together, surrounded by a quantity of the jelly. As the sun warms the water the eggs feel its quickening force and development begins. In the course of a week or two the tiny tadpoles squirm free and swim away into the pond. If taken from the water they would die as quickly as one of us would if forced to exchange places with them. Lungs for air-breathing are fast replacing the gills which did duty in the tadpole stage. The young frog frequently pokes his nose out of the water as his lungs grow more lung-like, to try them. The mouth, too, must widen and the eyes grow larger and more bulging. When all is complete, the tail will no longer stand in the way."

"The little tadpole, or polliwog, has no family ties. He goes to no school save that of daily experience. To-day a fish may teach him how to dodge, or his own grandfather give him a lesson in deep diving, but in both cases it is to escape being a meal for his teachers that he dodges or dives. The main business of the day is eating—or being eaten. If he escapes the latter for six weeks or two months the common frog finds himself possessed of two hind legs—later of two front ones. Then his tadpole days are over and he enters into the state of froghood."

"Of frogs there are many kinds, including the giant hoarse-voiced bull-frog, which is said to attain a length of twenty-two inches, the leopard frog, the green frog and the wood-frog. All these are found in the ponds in spring, whether they go, if not there already, to deposit their eggs or spawn. With the efficient help of true toads and tree-toads on the make up the nocturnal orchestra of the ponds and marshes. Whether the nights are thus made hideous or melodious depends entirely upon the audience. The orchestra is in tune with nature. What if a few strong voices sometimes drown out the fainter ones? One must needs sit down on a log and become a part of the landscape. Then will the music be heard, perhaps with a bass solo. A few trial notes, then, gathering volume, it will soon wake the echoes, zoom, zoom, zoom! Resonant, booming, manful—it is worth going miles to hear."

**KOLLY'S NEW PETS.**

Rolly was late to breakfast that morning. He ran into the dining room in great hurry, forgetting to take off his cap.

"Mamma, papa, guess what Donald gave me!" And he held out a small covered basket.

"Rabbits," said mamma.

"Guinea pigs," papa guessed.

"No, sir, white rats! Ain't they pretty?"

Mamma admired them very much and even felt of their smooth coats, after that he told her over and over again that they wouldn't bite, no ma'am not one of 'em."

They were pretty little fellows, two pure white ones and one black and white. Rolly was very proud of his pets and planned to make them a fine home in the back yard out of an old soap box.

Donald had told him how to make it and what to give the mice to eat, and Rolly eagerly poured out the whole story as he ate his breakfast, with the basket on a chair beside him, so he could take

a peep at the news pets between each mouthful.

"How will you tell the two white ones apart?" asked mamma, very much interested.

Rolly stopped eating with his knife and fork pointed toward the ceiling. "I don't know," he said.

"I'll tell you," said papa. "Put a blot of ink on the head of one of them. It won't hurt him a bit and you'll always know him then."

"Goody," nodded Rolly. "That's what I'm going to do."

So right after breakfast he brought pen and ink and mamma held one of the little white balls while Rolly made a big blot on its head.

Then he tore himself away from the dear white mice, because school comes every day, somehow, whether we want it or not.

When Rolly came home at noon he rushed out into the shed where he had left the mice in a big box with a cloth thrown over it. As he drew back the cover a queer sight met his eyes.

"Oh, mamma," he called, "do come and see what my mice are doing." And mamma came running to see.

The little mouse with the blot on its head was curled up quietly in one corner of the box. The other two, one on each side of it were working away hard, and what do you think they were doing? They were trying to lick off that blot of ink!

Rolly and mamma laughed and thought it a good joke to tell papa, and then they went to lunch.

But all afternoon and evening the two little mice worked away at the other one. One would get tired and rest while the other would take his turn at it. And so you know, at last they really licked it off!

After that Rolly never could tell the white ones apart, but he wouldn't put any more ink on them, so they stayed as they were for many a day. Rolly didn't want to make his pets do all that work for nothing.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

**AN INTELLIGENT LIZARD.**

On the diggings near the Avoca River the lizard's future master had, as was the digger custom, come out of his hole or shaft, at 11 o'clock for a short half hour's rest between breakfast and the midday meal. He threw himself down in a half sitting posture, when from beneath a neighboring rock popped out a little lizard, eying the stranger with inquisitive interest, and then as quickly retreating, to return again a minute later. This was repeated several times, the lizard's keen eyes always fixed on the face of the intruder. Presently the digger's foot was approached, and evidently approved for its warmth. Then, after a retreat to the rock again, a further advance was made to the knee of the stranger, to whose face the two brilliant little eyes were still inquiringly directed. And before the digger's hand reached the left arm of the man had been mounted; his neck rounded, and the right arm descended, the venturesome journey ending by the lizard squatting contentedly on the back of his new found friend's right hand. Confidence had thus been established between the two.

The digger's rest over, he returned to his work in the hole, leaving his blouse where he had sat. When the work of the day was finished the tired gold-seeker mounted to the surface, and taking up his blouse, was about to march to his camp, three miles away, when he discovered, to his surprise, his four-footed little friend lying hidden in the sleeve of the garment. He carried him in the blouse gently to the camp, where, with the usual caution and confidence of his race, the little reptile quickly adapted himself to his new surroundings in the digger's tent. He was carefully fed kept warm at night, and soon began to like his new quarters with the gold-seeker, who bestowed upon him much affectionate attention. In a few days he was quite at home with all the party.

On the march he made his home in his master's serge blouse, running up the arm of the loose garment, or round the fanny from above the tight waistbands, as fancy took him, and enjoying the warmth of his patron's body. The sagacity of this humble but delightful little friend enabled him later on to repay the kindness he received by a service of almost vital importance to his protector's service, however, too little understood at the time, although fully appreciated afterward.

When the camp was pitched for the night, Master Lizard would employ himself by making the most inquisitive scrutiny and inspection of the immediate surroundings within and without the tent; he made himself acquainted with every stone, turf, stump, or hole, within what he considered his domain, eventually retiring with the sun to the blanket on his master's bed, where he invariably slept. On one occasion, during the darkness of the night, he became extremely restless, running about on the bed, evidently with the view of awakening his slumbering protector, who, being a sound sleeper, was not easily disturbed. Failing to attract attention, he proceeded to run rapidly, backward and forward over the sleeper's face, making at the same time a low spitting noise like an angry cat. By this means he at length aroused his patrons, who gently pushed him away several times, speaking soothingly in the hope of quieting the excited little creature. But the lizard would not be soothed; on the contrary, having attracted attention, he continued his rapid and inexplicable movements with redoubled energy, until at length his master, convinced that something must be wrong, got up, struck a light, and looked round the tent, the sharp eyes of the lizard following every movement with intense interest. But nothing unusual could be seen, and the gold hunter retired once more with a chiding word to the lizard for his fears. He was scarcely asleep, however, before he was again disturbed, and losing patience at these repeated interruptions to his slumbers, he seized the lizard and in the darkness flung him from the bed across the tent. In this involuntary flight the little creature struck the tent pole with considerable force, and half of his tail was broken off—a matter of no very great importance to a lizard, perhaps, but still a discouraging reward for a well meant warning. Nevertheless, the maimed little reptile returned to the bed, keeping close to his master, but still continued very restless and excited for the remainder of the night. At length the day dawned, and the camp was soon in movement and preparation for the day's

march. The tents were struck, and in due course the bedding rolled up, ready to be placed on the rough digger's cart. Then, indeed, the mystery was explained, for in the scrub and fern thrown underneath the scanty bedding, to keep it from the bare ground a huge tiger-snake with several young ones was discovered. This snake is of a deadly description, much feared by the colonists, and like all snakes, has a strong scent, which, no doubt, made the lizard aware of his enemy's presence, if he had not indeed seen it creep under the curtain of the tent and select its resting place. The venomous reptile had sought for her dangerous brood the warmth of the tent, and especially of the bed under which she had ensconced herself and her ill-omened family. Needless to say, they were one and all promptly dispatched.—*The Leisure Hour*.

## BACTERIAL PERILS.

Danger From Infection by Eating Food That Has Been Exposed.

In busy and crowded thoroughfares the practice of exposing food for sale is open to the greatest objection. The air of such places presents a terrible bacteriological history and the contamination of food sold in open places becomes an easy possibility. Street food is full of tubercle bacilli from the detestable habit of spitting; it also may contain the microbes of pus, malignant oedema, tetanus and septicæmia. It is true that the taint deposited on food exposed for sale may be purged in the process of cooking and micro-organisms may be destroyed, although it has been pretty strongly asserted that the cooker of fish in particular has not been effective in destroying the typhoid bacilli, instances of typhoid fever having been traced to contaminated yet cooked fish.

The activity with which certain foods would appear to absorb noxious odors is well known. Milk is peculiarly liable to take up unpleasant odors, and so, also, is fish. The former is employed when exposed in shallow trays to reduce the smell of paint in a house. Fish cannot be placed in the same parcel as coffee or other pungent-smelling articles of food, as it so rapidly absorbs the odiferous principle.

Dusty streets are seldom free from offensive effluvia, and it is reasonable to conclude that these would easily affect many articles of food exposed to them. In our own knowledge quite recently complaint was made that a salmon tasted strongly of creosote. The fishmonger might easily have been charged with selling fish brushed over with a powerfully smelling antiseptic. But it subsequently proved that the Strand (as usual) was "up" and that the stacks of black wood-benches were giving off a strong naphthalene odor corresponding exactly with the taste of the salmon bought in a Strand shop at the very moment when the benches were being dumped down on the pavements. The fish was probably not injurious to health, but it possessed a decidedly unpleasant taste.

Butchers' meat might easily get tainted in the same way. It has been recorded that meat exposed to a current of tobacco smoke has proved powerfully toxic; and this again affords a further illustration of the dangers involved when food is indiscriminately left in contact with air of doubtful purity. It is not desirable that food, offered for sale should be exposed to the free influx of air from the streets. If it must be presented to view to attract customers it should be exhibited behind a glass screen, and adequate provision should be made for ventilation with pure air.—*London Lancet*.

**The Russian Police.**

In Russia no meetings of private citizens for any purpose are permitted; the privilege of holding meetings is granted only to chartered corporations or associations. All crowds, except in places of amusement or worship, are dispersed by the police. No premises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police. In St. Petersburg and some of the larger cities, one desiring to entertain a company of friends at his house must first procure a permit from the police; a most searching examination is made in every case, and permission is refused to persons of a suspicious character.

Of course no public hall, entertainment, theatrical performance, etc., is allowed without a permit, and the police have at all times free access to the hall. In all theatres, free seats are provided for police officers.

No society, club or association for any purpose may be organized without a charter; the most rigid scrutiny is exercised before one is granted; as a result, very few clubs or associations of any kind have been authorized. Trades unions are prohibited. It goes without saying that the police have free access to all meetings of organized bodies.

No church or other place of worship may be founded without permission from the police; church meetings are subject to the same supervision as all other meetings.

No one is permitted to open a school for children or adults without permission from the Minister of Public Instruction; the applicant must present a certificate of good moral character from the local police, and even then permission is often refused.—*The Independent*.

**Names Made Them Angry.**

The stranger stepped up to the hotel register and wrote his name thus: "Gabriel Plunkett, Squimmoct, Mass."

The stranger immediately behind him then stepped up, looked at the name, smiled somewhat incredulously, and made this entry himself.

"Israel Snodgrass, Shohomish, Wash."

Then the two men glared at each other.

"Think I'm kiddin' you, do you?" "Trying to make fun of me, are you?"

"Biff! Bang!"

"For heaven's sake, gentlemen," agonizingly exclaimed the hotel clerk, "stop! You are under a misapprehension. I know both of you, and know those to be your real names and the real names of the towns you are from!"

By strenuous efforts he succeeded in separating them, and a few moments later they were apologizing profusely and insisting with much vehemence on treating each other.—*Chicago Tribune*.

## STRENUOUS STINGERS.

The Wasp Has More Real Sting-Ability Than Any Other Insecting Abilit.

"I read in one of the magazines recently something about the sting of the bee," said a citizen, "and I was reminded of an experience I had with a friend some time ago while in the country. He was ploughing over behind a small clump of hills, and they were well wooded all down to the fence line. It was a section which is noted for making wild-cat whiskey, and this fact threw me off the track, as will appear hereafter. I was approaching my friend from the hillside. I was riding."

"Suddenly I thought he glanced at me, and at the same time he rushed around to the singletree, unhooked the trace chains, threw them across the horse's back, and the animal struck out on a dead run down the turning row which split the ravine. My friend followed, and it was a race for who had the rail, as they say in the country. I could see through it all in a minute. My friend had been making moonshine whiskey, and he thought I was a United States Marshal. I split my sides laughing over the thought of the thing, and then I struck out down the ravine after him. I travelled some distance before catching sight of my friend and his horse and finally I found them close to a branch, and my friend was stooping down occasionally, picking up something and smearing it on his hands, face and neck."

"Hello, Bill," I said smilingly, "I guess you thought I was a United States Marshal. United States is—!" he said, all unconsciously. "I ploughed up a hornet's nest. And sure enough he had, and both the man and the horse were as knotty as a hickory limb as the result of it all. The bee may be a good stinger, but the hornet is the fleetest thing on wings when it comes to using the stinger with swiftness and effect."

"That reminds me of the curious methods of bees and things of that sort in stinging," the narrator continued. "Take the honey bee, for instance. Now the honey bee is what you might call a lazy, clumsy, docile sort of stinger. Really, the bee is awkward when compared with other insects. The humble bee is a terrific more vigorous, and there is a deal more of what one may call action in the movements. It is a stinging sort of stinger, and I have seen children almost knocked down by these heavier members of the bee family. It is a mean sting to handle, too, and does not yield so quickly to treatment. The hornet and the yellow jacket sting on the wing, as it were. They do their work quickly, but thoroughly, and they generally leave a record behind them that they would have no cause to feel ashamed of if they had this element in their makeup."

"But there is my old friend, the wasp. I want to speak of him. He is the prince of stingers. You may not forget him so quickly when he stings you. He leaves a sort of waspy taste in your mouth, and it is anything but pleasant, and it is a taste you will remember even